

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

[No. 4.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—49—

Politics of Europe.

Nothing of importance transpired yesterday in the way of Public News, if we except the various readings given to the reported death of Lords Londonderry and Liverpool. The most accurate edition of these rumours that we have been able to obtain, states that the former was communicated at Sea by a French Ship that left France on the 27th of August; and that the latter was learnt from an American at another period of the voyage. The first therefore appears to rest on credible grounds: the latter is less probable; though both may be true. A few days will relieve the anxiety of those to whom the loss of these noblemen would be an event of importance:—to the country we should not esteem it the greatest calamity that could happen.

The long Series of London Papers now before us, extending through a whole month, will, for some days to come, press so closely on our space, that we shall have little room for comment on European Politics. But opinion is generally so interwoven with even the narrative of facts, that this is far less necessary when republishing from the English Papers than when treating on events that have their origin in this quarter of the globe, and these we reserve for that Department of our Paper to which they especially belong:—

New Novel.—"Peveril of the Peak" is announced in the Edinburgh Magazine as forthcoming from the Author of Waverley. Sir Walter Scott, we believe, passed some time in Derbyshire last year, and was no doubt struck by the grand and peculiar features of this picturesque country, the remarkable caverns, mines, wells, and mountains of which present so much to interest the tourist.

Peak Scenery.—The third part of Mr. Rhodes' Peak Scenery which so beautifully illustrates this district, is announced for immediate publication; our readers will remember that we were much pleased with the preceding parts.—*Literary Gazette*, July 13.

Whimsical Typographical Error.—By an accidental transposition of paragraphs in the Report of the Proceedings, in the House of Lords on Monday evening last, (July 5) contained in a Morning Paper of Tuesday, it was made to appear that several Petitions presented to the House were "ordered to be summoned," instead of being "ordered to lie on the table;" and that, preparatory to an interesting debate fixed for Thursday, the Lords were "ordered to lie on the table," instead of being "ordered to be summoned!!!"

Blackstone's Commentaries.—An abridgement of Blackstone's Commentaries, in a series of Letters from a Father to his Daughter, intended for the advancement of female education, is in the press. We hope it won't make the ladies lawyers.

London, Friday, July 5, 1822.—We received last night Paris papers of Tuesday, from which we have been able to glean little intelligence. We mentioned yesterday that the King of Spain was to return from Aranjuez to Madrid on the 27th ultimo, and the JOURNAL DES DEBATS contains the order of the day for announcing the event, and preparing the scene. The following singular instruction to the troops, and the motive of it, sufficiently testify the state of the capital, and the part which the King is desirous to play:—"The acclamation most grateful to the heart of his Majesty being that of Constitutional King, the General

Commandant hopes that the chiefs of the corps will require their soldiers and the other military to salute his Majesty by that flattering cry." So suspicious has been the conduct of the Ministry of France towards the Constitutional Government of Spain, that the JOURNAL DE TROUVOISE states that the French in Saragossa have been placed under the surveillance of the police. If we can believe these papers, Catalonia is still in a state of considerable agitation. The *Ecole de Mudi* says, "that the Royalists, who besieged the forts of Olot, &c., for some days, under the orders of Miralles, the Trappist, and Don J. Boshoms, whose troops did not amount to 5,000 men, had taken possession of them by assault. The Trappist mounted first, holding a crucifix in one hand, and a scourge in the other. His example was followed by the Royalist troops, in spite of the continued fire which was kept up upon them. The forts were all taken the same day, without a single individual escaping. In them and in the citadel were found a great quantity of munitions of every kind, together with the views of the principal Liberals. While the latter were leaving the forts, the inhabitants cried out 'Perish all the enemies of the King and of religion.' They added to these cries the *Tragala*. The troops had great difficulty in saving them from the fury of the people, who wished to tear them to pieces, without waiting for trial or sentence." It is scarcely necessary to add, that this is from a provincial paper, which supplies the Paris ultra journals with articles of alarm and exaggeration.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the discussion on the customs was renewed. At the end of the debate, little progress could be reported. The novelty of the day was a long speech read by M. TERNAUX, who returned to the discussion on the principle of the measure, although the subjects before the chamber were the proposed amendments and the details. In a dissertation on the general interests of merchants, he decimated on the monopoly of commerce enjoyed by England, and declared that the interest of our colossal debt could be paid by our steam-engines alone. Machinery wrought by them obtained over manual labour a saving of 2,000,000 of francs a day. By these engines England had given to her manufacture of iron a singular perfection. French manufactures of the same article could, in his opinion, never thrive till iron and fuel could be procured at the cheapest rate possible. From this he drew the inference, that to prevent the ruin of this branch of industry, the tariff on articles so precious should be reduced. He concluded by moving the total suppression of the tax upon cast iron. The discussion was adjourned to the following day, the Chamber not being in sufficient number to decide the question.

Ionian Islands.—It will be recollected, when the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands discovered a natural sympathy with their brethren engaged on the neighbouring coast in a struggle for existence with their tyrannical rulers, that Sir THOMAS MARTLAND resolved, if he could not extinguish all such offensive feelings, at least to punish every act resulting from them by means familiar, and not often disagreeable, to the agents of despotism. The plea resorted to by his Excellency on that occasion, was the necessity of maintaining inviolate the neutral character of Great Britain and her Ionian dependencies, as between the belligerent powers of Greece and Turkey. No assistance was to be given (nominally) to either, that is to say, none (in reality) to the Greeks—no arms, no provisions, no recruits—on pain of the most grievous punishments; among which was

that of confiscation of property, and banishment for ever from their native country, in the case of such inhabitants of the Ionian Isles as should dare to visit the adjacent shore of Greece for the sake of assisting their countrymen. So much for the neutral ordinances of the Lord High Commissioner. Now, a word or two touching the true intent and meaning of these ordinances. Information has arrived in London, that a vessel called the *MALVINA*, with a cargo of provisions, sailed from Zante, one of our Ionian, and therefore neutral harbours, under the immediate eye and sway of the Lord High Commissioner, direct for Patras; the well-known Turkish fortress on the Gulf of Lepanto, and there delivered her cargo to the Pacha, who paid for it by bills on Constantinople. Now, the town of Patras had been destroyed by the said Pacha, who retired with his garrison into the citadel, where he was, at the time of the arrival of this cargo, if not actively besieged, blockaded, on the land side by the Greek patriots of the Morea. But the cargo of provisions, under the circumstances of this contest, the object of the Greeks being to starve out their enemy, was in every view of the subject *contraband of war*. A cargo of arms or ammunition might, with as much regard to the observance of neutrality, have been sent to the Turkish Pacha, as this one of provisions. And what did the Lord High Commissioner on this occasion? Did he attempt to embargo the vessel ere she sailed? Did he affect to condemn the transaction when completed? Did he issue another ordinance, enforcing neutrality, or threatening the violators of his own law with criminal prosecution or confiscation of goods? No; not a word of all this. It is even said—but we hesitate, till further evidence, to credit it—that a British Consul was part owner of this unlawful equipment, and had availed himself of his official character to bear the vessel unmolested through the armaments of the Greeks! If this be neutrality—if this be the principle of our foreign policy—and such the distribution of its patronage by our foreign department, there is little difficulty in explaining the soreness often manifested when official instructions happen to be called for—when venality is complained of in the appointment to certain offices—and when influence generally is menaced with any sensible diminution.

Marriage Act.—The Marriage Act passed the House of Lords on Tuesday night, and the opposition to it was not withdrawn till the last moment; even the motion that "this bill do now pass" being resisted. With the sincerest conviction that some measure was necessary, we confess that we cannot help entertaining fears that an act carried as this has been, more like a political question than a simple legislative measure for the general good, should be found faulty or imperfect. This evil, should it exist, will be perceived to have resulted less from the proceedings of those who have conscientiously endeavoured to reform the imperfections of the old law, than from the conduct of others, who would have suffered the mischiefs of that law to harass the country till doomsday, rather than come forward themselves and offer a remedy. We assert, that, be the new law wholesome or otherwise in its operation, still the gratitude of the country is due to those who have prepared, proposed, and with much pain carried it through; while to those whose daily occupations and habits of life rendered them conversant with the evils of the old system, and who took no pains to remove them, no gratitude, but a sentiment the very reverse of gratitude, is due. Good God! who that should look back at the lives of two men weighed down, not more with years, than with wealth derived from the public resources, could help inquiring of what use they have been to the country. They may have carried on the national concerns, no doubt, as the Hall contains the Court, and the pillars sustain the Hall; but what act, what measure commensurate with immense gains, will hand down their names, we will not say to posterity, but even to the expiration of those reversions with which the immediate offspring of one of them may be loaded? Year after year rolls on, and they are still found faithful at their posts, for thither flows the golden tide. Our very ears may be fatigued with the name of one of them; but for no effort of genius, for no achievement of patriotism, for no act of disinterested loyalty, was he ever celebrated. Public affairs glide down the stream of time, and he still swims with them. If such a man there were, we should be

tempted to exclaim—Would he were swimming separately, and then let him float as long as nature allows.

But to return to the Marriage Act: Lord Stowell has entered a protest against the first clause as calculated to produce more evils "than such as can fairly be considered as resulting from the existing act." Between evils felt, and those apprehended, it is difficult for men in general to draw a just comparison. We dread, however, the accuracy of his Lordship's experience of the past, and cannot help regretting that those evils, of which he must have had so perfect a cognizance, were not reformed by his judgment in such a manner as to entail less mischief upon the country. His Lordship's brother, Lord Chancellor Eldon, and other noble Lords, protest against different clauses of the act. The retrospective operation is particularly blamed; and the probable effect of such a measure in the way of precedent, with respect to the security of property, is, we should say, under other circumstances, justly noticed. But what can a country have to dread from any other precedent, which has the precedent of such an act, for example, as the Habeas Corpus Act, suspended for we know not how many times, within the last twenty years? "Is not the life more than meat; and the body than raiment?"

It is satisfactory to observe, that all the intelligent noblemen who sign the protest allow the imperfections of the old law; so that if we have fallen by the new act, it is not from a state of purity.

Prince and Princess of Denmark.—The time of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, since their Royal Highnesses took leave of the King on Sunday, has been spent in paying visits and taking leave of the different branches of the Royal family, the Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the nobility, gentry, and persons of distinction, whom their Royal Highnesses have visited and received visits from. On Wednesday, the Prince went over the curiosities and to the top of St. Paul's cathedral. His Royal Highness and his lovely Princess were engaged in the course of the day, accompanied by the Prince of Holstein, in receiving calls from the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, &c. the French Ambassador, and most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with their ladies. Their Royal Highnesses were also engaged in making and completing purchases of British manufactures. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Holstein, dined with the Duchess of Kent at her Royal Highness's residence in the King's palace at Kensington, where the royal strangers were met by most of the Royal Family, and where the Royal party spent the evening. Yesterday morning the Prince and Princess saw very few visitors at their residence in Wimpole-street; among them were Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister, Count Munster, &c. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their suites, left their temporary residence yesterday afternoon, about half past 5 o'clock, for the seat of the Earl of Essex, at Cashibury, in Hertfordshire.

Governor Macquarrie.—Major-General Macquarrie, late Governor of New South Wales, with his family and suite, arrived in the Downs on Tuesday last, in the *SUNNY*, having sailed from Sydney on the 15th of February.

People of Scotland.—It is highly creditable to the character of the people of Scotland, that notwithstanding the high patronage bestowed on three notorious, malicious, and slanderous Journals, and the endeavours made to force their circulation, that every attempt failed, and they have been discontinued for want of encouragement. This observation, we are concerned to find, does not apply to a number of persons in this country, who are supporters and encouragers of private slander and the most malignant calumnies.—*Evening Paper.*

China.—Men now living have heard the late Lord Clive say, that with 30,000 men he could exact a sum from China sufficient to pay off the National Debt of this country.

Stockholm.—On the 12th of June, there was a dreadful fire at Stockholm, by which the Merchants alone have lost between

four and 600,000 six-dollars. The town of Embritham has likewise suffered by a destructive fire.

Church at Grue.—The number of persons burnt in the Church at Grue, was 113, and many persons were injured.

Princess Olive.—The Princess Olive, on her entering the Prerogative Court on Wednesday, to hear the issue of her suit, was unexpectedly arrested, and hurried off to the King's Bench Prison:—she was, however, instantly bailed by four respectable tradesmen, and lodgings taken for her within the Rules.

Lord Sidmouth.—We suspect there was a little malice on the part of the Lord Londonderry, says an Opposition paper, in dwelling as he did on Wednesday night on the greater talents and services of Lord Sidmouth. His Lordship is too experienced a Courtier not to know the effects which undeserved praise are sure to produce. The subject of his panegyric has certainly been a fortunate man, even allowing him to have qualifications superior to those usually found in a door-keeper of the Honourable House. He certainly possessed the property of immovability in great perfection. It so happens that his Lordship from his very outset has been almost always the butt of men of talents of all parties, who agreed in nothing but in thinking him a fit subject for ridicule. We have somewhere seen a beautiful fable of the Ass complaining to Jupiter of the hard usage he received from man, and praying that he would inspire the latter with a feeling of justice. Jupiter returned for answer, that to make man just was not in his power, but that he would give the ass insensibility. Now we are far from wishing to run any offensive parallel between his Lordship and the above useful animal, though we must observe, that whether the attacks to which we have been alluding were deserved or undeserved, his Lordship, at all events, bore them with an equanimity which if not connected with a deficiency in the perceptive faculty, proves him to have profited more than most men by the study of philosophy. —*Morning Chronicle.*

Extraordinary Kind of Distress.—Without tiring our readers with any report of the French debates, we may yet notice the following exclamation of one of the Deputies which shows that all countries suffer at this moment under the very same extraordinary kind of distress: "Strange fatality! agriculturists, farmers, proprietors, we are all reduced to perish in the midst of abundance, and to bewail the fertility of the soil fecundated by our labours and our capital." —*Courier.*

Colonial Situations.—The recent discovery of Mr. Oliver, at the Cape of Good Hope, and of other Worthies in Colonial and Diplomatic situations, throws light on the passage of Juvenal—

"Aude aliquid brevibus Gyris et carcere dignum
"Et vis esse aliquis;"

The passage may run this—If you wish to be some-body, perpetrate something which may entitle you to a place in a jail or in the colonies. —*Glasgow Chronicle, July 2.*

Jewish Marriage.—I was conducted to the Ghatta (at Venice) where the Jews dwell together as in a tribe or ward; where I was present at a Marriage. The Bride was clad in white, sitting in a lofty chair, and covered with a white veil; then two old Rabbis joined them together; one of them holding a glass of wine in his hand, which, in the midst of the ceremony, pretending to deliver to the woman, he let fall; the breaking whereof was to signify the frailty of our nature, and that we must expect disasters and crosses amidst all enjoyments. This done, we had a fine banquet, and were brought into the bride-chamber, where the Bride was dressed up with flowers, and the counterpane strewn in works. At this ceremony we had divers very beautiful Portuguese, Jewesses, with whom we had some conversation. —*Ecclips's Memoirs.*

Indian Tumblers.—At a ceremony of the hill people performed at Srinagar, one end of a thick rope was fastened to a stake near the bed of the river; the other was carried to the top of a mountain nearly a mile in ascent, where being past round a large tree, it was hauled as tight as it could be stretched. On this rope a man of the cast of Nats, or tumblers, was placed astride, with bags of sand fastened to his legs and thighs, to assist in preserving his

balance; and in this posture, being gently pushed from the summit, he arrived in safety at the bottom!

Chinese Manners.—In passing through the streets (says Mr. Ellis, in his account of the Embassy to China) it was impossible not to be struck with the silence and regularity of the crowds of spectators; although every countenance expressed curiosity, scarcely an observation was made; there was no pointing with fingers. A ready disposition to laugh, even though they themselves or their manners be the subject of the joke, is the best quality I have observed among the Chinese, and I find it difficult to separate this habitual cheerfulness from those other mortal qualities with which it is actually connected. I confess that hitherto I have found the lower orders universally well-behaved and good-humoured.

Turkish Logic.—A young man, desperately in love with a girl of Stanhio, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposal were rejected. In consequence, he destroyed himself by poisons. The Turkish Police arrested the father of the obdurate fair, and tried him for culpable homicide! If the accused (argued they with becoming gravity) had not had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love—consequently he would not have been disappointed—consequently he would not have swallowed poison—consequently he would not have died; but he (the accused) had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love, &c. Upon all these counts he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life; and this being fixed at the sum of 80 piastres, was accordingly exacted. —*Clarke's Travels.*

Haymarket.—We attended this Theatre on Monday evening, the second night of performance, in order to renew an acquaintance with a set, which owing to early association, is peculiarly pleasant to us; and with the additional inducement of witnessing the debut of a young Lady as *Polly* in the *Beggars' Opera*. The Theatre being opened on the first night for the benefit of the suffering Irish, the major part of whom are Catholics, the town, which has been altogether Orange in regard to these benefits, attended very partially; but on the night of our visit, it being quite clear that nothing was to be done for the advantage of *Papists*, it was most respectably filled. The regular entertainment of the evening was prefaced with a sort of introductory Extravaganza, entitled the *Bill of Fare*, constructed in such a way, as to exhibit nearly the whole of the company. The frame of it is simple enough. *Sam Strutt*, a provincial manager, advertises for actors, who are to attend him at Hoaxley's Hotel, dressed in character. *Sam Stingo*, an innkeeper, makes known his want of a set of servants in precisely the same way, and with the same initials. Thus tempted, it becomes the business of one of those professed jokers, who exist for our amusement on the stage, and our annoyance off it, to direct all the applicants to the wrong S. S. What follows may be easily imagined, the broadest farce, equivocal, and confusion to the dropping of the curtain. With respect to acting, there is but little to be said, but that little is good. *TERRY* represented the provincial manager, who is evidently the *TATE WILKINSON* of Mathews,—a manager of the old full dress school, in whose mouth some pleasant quaintnesses upon actors and acting, the advantages of small over large theatres, and so on, are put with tolerable felicity. *OSBERRY* is all breadth in the innkeeper; and contrives to find out, very characteristically, that play-houses are pestilential places because they keep people out of public houses. The rest of the humor consists in the showing off the actors and actresses applying for engagements; in which *Mrs. CHATTERLAY* becomes the "actress of all work," and displays considerable versatility; but to say the truth, that path has been worn to death, and we are becoming accordingly weary of it. Not so the audience in general, who seemed perfectly satisfied. Upon the whole, this trifle may pass as an opening specimen of frolic; but it is scarcely worthy of a theatre, which has been peculiarly happy in these pleading, apologetical, and introductory pieces of theatrical humor, from the merry days of *Foots*, down to the very skirts of the now existing age of melo-drama and spectacle.

Of the *Beggars' Opera* we shall say little, except that setting aside the singing, which he leaves out, *Mr. TERRY* is the very best *Puck* we ever saw. Of the *Mansteth* of *Madame Veto* is it

is unnecessary to say anything, it is so well known; it was as humorous and spirited as ever. The young lady who made her first appearance as *Polly*, possesses considerable natural requisites in respect both to person and voice, but we apprehend that considerable practice is necessary to render her adequate to *Polly*, in a metropolis which boasts of Miss STEPHENS. Still, there was quite enough displayed to evince the necessary capability, if not the positive acquirement; and as the Haymarket Theatre has never aimed, and indeed ought not to aim at the highest operational performances, Miss GREENVILLE is likely to prove an immediate acquisition to its boards. By the way, Mrs. JONES, although a little too plump, is a very excellent *Lury*. We by no means approve of the new reading of *Filch*. He ought to be a much more civilized personage—an Old Bailey squire of dames—the page of pick-pockets; instead of which, he is made to assume the outward manner of a *drover*; and instead of needing the recommendation of *Mrs. Peachum* to visit Hockley-in-the-Hole, to acquire manliness, seems as if he had never been any where else. This should be amended: the character is too high to be trifled with.—*Examiner*

Famine.—From the great mass of Country Papers received since our last, we select a few paragraphs, rather with a view of showing the character of the Distress, than with any intention of entering into the particulars. Unfortunately, the character of these particulars is so like those we have already inserted, that the details of a fortnight since might answer for those which we give this day. We shall put, however, a few facts together, gleaned from the aggregate of those on our table.

The County of Mayo Report states, that Disease and Distress, notwithstanding the magnificent benefactions which have been received, are increasing. The particulars are given; but it is not necessary to repeat them.

The County of Clare Report does not differ materially from those which we have already published. The same wretchedness continues, and the same exertions appear to be making by the Local Authorities.

The City of Limerick, though it received on Sunday last £500 from the Lord Lieutenant, and £300 from the London Committee, appears to be immersed in great suffering.—The LIMERICK CHRONICLE of yesterday observes—

"It is with real concern we have to state the exhausted situation of the funds of the Society in this City for the Relief of the Poor. We venture to assert, that, with such limited means as those committed to the care of this Society, greater good have not any where been effected—fifteen hundred persons have been daily in the employment of this Society for upwards of the last six weeks, and nearly ten thousand rations of gratuitous food have been daily dispensed to the sick, the infirm, and those who were not able to work. Circumstanced as this Society is with respect to funds, the prospect is melancholy, unless further aid be immediately obtained. There remains in the Treasurer's hands £300, to meet every remaining demand on the Society, and to pay 1500 persons daily, even the small pittance of eight-pence per day, and to continue the cheap food distributed from the respective kitchens. Fifteen hundred starving fellow-creatures will have to seek subsistence at our doors, through the disgraceful mode of street-begging—immorality, fraud, plague and sickness, will most probably result from this; and when it is too late, it may then be discovered, that to obviate an evil was better and easier to effect, than to remove it."

In the County of Cork, Dingle and Duhallow are described as in a frightful state of destitution. In the former there are 700 families in a state of absolute wretchedness—in Ventry, nearly 3000 families. In these three districts, a moderate calculation makes the entire starving upwards of 20,000 persons.

In the County of Kerry the People are digging up the young Potatoes—all the efforts made to preserve them from famine, proving almost unavailing.

In the County of Kilkenny, the Famine and its attendant the Typhus have made great progress. At Carter Cloons, five

persons died of starvation. The district is mountainous and there is no Resident Gentry.

But we have not the heart to go through this miserable detail. We have, surely, said enough to justify every thing we have formerly asserted on this subject.—*Dublin Evening Post*, July 18.

Cold-Bath Fields Prison.—On Tuesday week, the plan for employing the prisoners in this prison, by means of a series of revolving wheels in each yard, upon which the prisoners are placed at stated periods, and the motion of which depends upon their constant exertion, was put first into execution. All the prisoners in the gaol, both male and female, were set to work. At the first onset it was looked upon as a mere matter of amusement, but the experience of a quarter of an hour at once proved that it was a most irksome occupation. In the end, the whole of the men in one of the wards, to the number of forty, declared they would not work, and absolutely refused to obey their task-master. Among these were some very notorious characters. The governor, Mr. Adkins, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival he remonstrated with the mutineers on their misconduct. This remonstrance was in vain; one of the ringleaders, acting as a spokesman for the rest, positively declared their intention not to go to work again. Mr. Adkins, with becoming firmness, immediately ordered sixteen of the most prominent to be double ironed and locked up in their cells, declaring at the same time, that they should remain in this state on an allowance of bread and water, until they thought proper to shew contrition for their offence. This had the desired effect. The whole of those who remained, immediately set to work with apparent good will, and in the course of the day, eleven of the sixteen who had been locked up, sent for the governor, and begged to be permitted to resume their occupation, with a promise that he should hear no more of their opposition. Their prayer was complied with, and they mounted the wheel, and in the course of the next day, the remaining five, with a humble spirit, followed their example. Thus the whole of the prisoners are now kept to actual hard labour. At a given signal, all the prisoners in the different yards are ordered on the wheels, and immediately the machine is set in motion. In the court-yard there is erected a sort of pyramid, surrounded by wood-work of a particular construction. Upon looking at which, the governor can at once ascertain the degree of labour which is applied, and thereby discover whether there is any negligence on the part of the prisoner, for which, of course, the task-master is answerable. At present, the power of wheels is applied to no profitable purpose, but it is in contemplation to erect a mill outside of the prison for grinding flour, in which it can effectually be brought into action.—*Manchester Guardian*, July 6.

Fortunes of Nigel.—Upwards of 8,000 copies of the FORTUNES OF NIGEL are said to have been sold on the first day of its publication.

Glasgow.—The fine American ship, the JANE, Captain Thomas, has arrived at Glasgow with a valuable cargo direct from New York. She is the first ship that ever came to that harbour.

Cotton Twist.—It is now calculated that about 240,000 hands or persons, chiefly children, are employed in the spinning of cotton twist. These make, it is said, as much thread by the power of water or steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done formerly by 25,000,000 persons by the fingers only.

Balloon.—Mr. Livingston lately ascended in a balloon from the neighbourhood of Dublin, with an intention of crossing the Channel to England. The wind was at first perfectly fair for the undertaking, but speedily veered round, and the adventurous aeronaut was in great danger of being blown out to sea. He therefore thought it prudent to make a rapid descent, and alighted in the water, near the shore between Baldoyle and Howth. After struggling some time with the waves, he effected a landing in safety; but his balloon was considerably damaged and disfigured by the sea water and the sand.

PARLIAMENTARY.

— 53 —

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1832.

Mr. CLEGG, for the Joint Clerks of the St. Nicholas Bay Company attended to present accounts.

The Irish Exchequer offices bill, and the Welch coals bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Irish land revenue bill was committed.

Lord ERSKINE presented a petition from a greater number of owners and occupiers of land in the county of Northumberland; another from the same description of persons in the neighbourhood of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton; a third from the same description of persons in the county of Essex; and ten from different parts of the county of Cornwall—all against the corn bill.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE gave notice, that he would on Tuesday next move the second reading of the Scots Jury bill.

Mr. BROGDEN and others from the Commons brought up the 5 per Cent. contracts bill.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWN, when the house was about to adjourn, observed, that if the noble earl at the head of the Treasury had been present, he would have asked him a question relative to the state of the relations now existing between this country and the independent states of South America. He would perhaps take an opportunity of putting a question on this subject to-morrow; or, if it should not then be convenient, on some other early day.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1832.

Sir A. CHICHESTER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Belfast, praying for the total repeal of the salt-tax.

On the motion of Mr. E. DOUGLAS, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the county of Wigan, in the room of Mr. H. Blair deceased.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented a petition from certain freeholders of the county of Kent, expressing their disapprobation of that part of the petition lately presented from the county which prayed for a reduction of the interest paid on the national debt. The present petitioners admitted that they were distressed, but spurned with indignation the idea that their sufferings could so far pervert their judgment, and induce them to abandon their moral principles, as to advocate a measure which, if carried into execution, would prove the destruction of the public credit.

Mr. SKEFFINGTON presented two petitions from Mr. Bourne and Mr. Johnston, clerks of the crown for the north and northwestern circuit of Ireland, against the Irish grand jury presentments bill.

Mr. H. G. BENNET presented a petition from Mr. Le Marchant, of Guernsey, complaining of the inefficient administration of the laws of that island.

After a few words from Mr. B. BATHURST, the petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Nicholas, Dublin, praying for the repeal of the assessed taxes.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON supported the prayer of the petition.

The earlier license act repeal bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

RETAIL TRADE IN BEER.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law touching the retail trade in beer.—Leave was granted, and the bill was brought in and read a first time forthwith.

LORD CHIEF BARON OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY rose for the purpose of asking the hon. member for Limerick (Mr. S. Rice) to postpone his resolutions respecting the conduct of the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland. He thought that, under all the difficulties of the subject, the postponement of the hon. member's motion would best answer the justice of the case, and would be most satisfactory to the Lord Chief Baron who was implicated by it. He made this application to the hon. member because Parliament would be obliged to dispose of the subject one way or another, if it were brought before it during the present session. Besides, the matter itself was in that situation that there was no prospect of Parliament being able to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion before it was prorogued. The noble marquis then stated several circumstances to convince the house that it had not a sufficient knowledge of the case to enable it to form a proper decision, and particularly dwelt upon the fact of certain documents regarding it not having been laid upon the table till within the last six or seven days. In conclusion, he pressed upon the hon. member for

Limerick the necessity of postponing his resolutions, as a measure of a judicial nature might in all probability, originate from them.

Mr. S. RICE agreed to the suggestion of the noble marquis, but on the express understanding that, if government did not take up the task in the interim, he should be prepared to bring it forward in the next session upon grounds of public duty.

PETITION OF THE CALCUTTA BANKERS.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that in opening the case of the petitioners, he should be saved the trouble of narrating the circumstances of their petition in detail to the house, by the statement which he had made regarding it on a former evening. The claim of the petitioners arose out of a loan made by them to the Government in India, on the security of the territories of Oude. The money so advanced was borrowed to pay certain subsidies to the East India Company, and being so paid came into its coffers. The territory upon which the money was advanced had since been partitioned, and half of it had come into the hands of the East India Company. Though the revenue of the territory thus acquired by the East India Company amounted to 2,000,000l. sterling, they refused to pay the debt claimed by the petitioners. As the petitioners were thus defrauded of all means of redress and repayment, and as they could obtain no relief from the courts in India or in this country, owing to the sovereignty of the East India Company, they were obliged to seek for justice in the power and wisdom of Parliament. To show the justice of the claim made by the petitioners, Mr. Brougham read extracts from the despatches of several of the Governors-General of India, and particularly relied upon a letter from the Marquis Wellesley. After several observations upon them, he concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to inquire into the justice of the claim of the petitioners, and to report their observations thereon to the house.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion; but was for the most part inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that the money had been lent at a most extravagant and ruinous rate, and to deprecate the interference of Parliament to compel the payment of it.

Mr. WETHERELL supported the motion, and contended that the loan had not been contracted upon usurious terms.

Mr. HUME dissented altogether from the view which his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Brougham) had taken of this case. Instead of looking upon it as matter fit for public inquiry, he thought it, both according to principle, precedent, and practice, a private subject, and to be settled between the individuals who were affected by the claim, and the party against whom it was made. Lord Cornwallis had long since declared that the Government ought not to interfere with matters of private debt in India; and had the Marquis Wellesley (as was intimated by the reference to his private letter) considered the present subject fit for public interference, he had had abundant opportunities, while Governor-General of India, of promoting inquiry into the transaction. The hon. member then adverted to the manner in which the private affairs and transactions of the native princes in India had been conducted, and explained the manner in which business was conducted among them; and said, that if the house tolerated an inquiry into this case, they would next session have no time, even if they sat through the whole of the ensuing year, for any thing else than considering applications of a similar nature respecting matters of private account in India. He should therefore most decidedly oppose the motion. (hear.)

Mr. PRENDERGAST said, that in the pecuniary transactions in which he was engaged in India, and to which allusion had been made, instead of being remunerated for his losses, he was left a severe sufferer. For his own part, he had been obliged, on the principle that half a loaf is better than none, to accept one half of his claim in lieu of the whole. He was compelled to abandon the other moiety, to which he was equally well entitled on every principle of equity and right, to the Visier. From this statement, the house might judge of the fairness and correctness with which an hon. member (Mr. Hume, we believe) had stated that he (Mr. Prendergast) was the only claimant who had received full compensation. Before this discussion terminated, he would take the liberty of moving that the papers connected with his own case be laid before the house.

Mr. GEO. SMITH (as we understood,) having been appealed to, felt it his duty to bear his testimony to what he believed to be the just claim of his hon. friend who had last addressed the house. His case, he thought, that hon. gent. had clearly established.

Mr. ASTELL thought that no statement had been made by or on behalf of the East India Company, with regard to the subject now under consideration, which was not simply borne out by the official documents before the house. If the house consented to entertain this petition, there would be no end to petitions of a similar nature from the representatives of those who might formerly have supposed themselves to possess claims of this nature, which they had since abandoned.

Mr. FLUNKETT begged leave to say, that he had as yet formed no opinion upon the particular merits of the case; but undoubtedly, *a priori*

sole case of inquiry was laid in this petition. Among other matters, tending to found such a case, the petitioners relied on this—that from the year 1707 to 1708 the interests upon their debt had been regularly paid. That circumstance alone afforded some, though perhaps not an unanswerable presumption, that there was in fact an equitable claim. There were 2 classes of creditors of the Visier—European creditors, of course subject to our government; Hindoo creditors, subjects of the Visier; and Hindoo creditors, subjects of our Government. The latter felt that though they were not Christians, yet, as being subjects within the territories of the East India Company, they had as much right to demand justice at the hands of this Government as if they were British-born subjects (how); and nothing was more important in the case than this circumstance; for the foundation of the Company's power, and of their influence over the natives of India, was the equal administration of justice between all the various classes of their subjects. (cheers.) The security of their dominions and their own character alike required that such an administration of justice should be ever carefully maintained. The East India Company, on this occasion, were certainly placed in no ordinary situation. These sums of money were advanced on what was said to be due from the Visier to the Company. That was one of the allegations advanced on the one hand, and denied on the other. When this Visier died, the house were told the East India Company appointed his successor; and in consideration of investing him with the territories which had been governed by his predecessor, the Company entered into an agreement with him, by which he took upon himself the payment of the debt due from the former Visier, although he could not otherwise have been his representative in this matter. By another contract, in 1708, the Company took their own dominion one half of the Visier's territories, as an acquittance for this debt. Now, on this statement of the question, it would seem that the Company could not be justified in refusing to meet the claims of the petitioners; for, in the case of a private person accepting the assignment of an estate in the consideration for monies by him advanced, it would not be competent to him to refuse discharging the incumbrances taken with the estate; but, on the contrary, such an assignment would stand good in any Court of Equity. Still, however, he (Mr. Munckett) begged to be understood as not yet having formed any opinion on the merits of this case. He was merely showing that something like a *prima facie* ground was laid for the application. He was bound to vote for the committee, because, this being a claim of an peculiar nature, there was no other way in which the petitioners could apply for redress but through this house. (Acrr.)

Mr. W. WIGRAM, in a loud tone of voice, defended (as we understood) the conduct of the East India Company. The Company ought not to be called on in this matter. It was nothing more than an account between the Visier and the parties who had been thus concerned with him. The Visier alone, or his representatives, could be answerable for it.

Mr. P. MOORE was astonished that the hon. gent. who was the professed agent for the petitioners could for a moment have been induced so far to sanction their petition as to bring it forward. The hon. gent. proceeded shortly to state what he considered to be the facts of the case. In conclusion, he thought that the house had no judicial authority, and therefore voted against the committee.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON did not mean to say that the Company ought to pay the debt; but he thought that there were parts of it to which they might be liable. What part they ought to hear, and what part they ought not, he hoped to learn from the report of the committee.

Mr. W. WYNN thought there was such a *prima facie* case made out as justified the house in going into a committee. The claim, it should be recollected, was not for services performed, but for money actually lent.

Captain MABERLY thought the claim could not be supported.

Mr. MONEY was most anxious that justice should be done; but on looking at the papers already before the house, he thought the main allegations of the petition were disproved.

Dr. PHILLIMORE would have voted against the committee, if he could have seen that the statements of the petition stood disproved; but after looking attentively at the documents before the house, he did not feel competent to determine whether the claim was or was not established; and therefore he should vote for farther inquiry.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH was against the committee.

Mr. RICARDO thought that the right hon. President of the Board of Control could not have sufficiently attended to the papers before the house. In his opinion it would be most impolitic to grant a committee.

Mr. W. WYNN, Dr. PHILLIMORE, and Mr. WIGRAM, explained,

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY said this was a claim, not of liberality, but of right, and there was no judicial tribunal either in this country or in India by which it could be decided. The Board of Control might, undoubtedly, have sent their mandate to the Court of Directors, ordering them to send a despatch to India, commanding the payment of the debt claimed, which was about 130,000*l.*; but they did not like to adopt such a

proceeding, as they understood that the whole 24 Directors were opposed to the claim. It therefore appeared to them far more eligible that it should be investigated before a committee of that house, by whom evidence might be heard, and the whole of the facts be thoroughly inquired into.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in reply, said, the honourable Secretary to the Board of Control had put the question on its true footing. This was not a question of liberality, but a strict claim of right, and could not be decided by any judicial tribunal. The learned gent. then went into a detail of all the the circumstances of the case, and contended that the petitioners were justified in making the demand they had made. The money due to them had been raised to pay a subsidy of the Company, and was secured on the revenue, that was, on the rent of certain lands, and consequently on the land itself. That land the Company had now got into their possession, partly by fraud and partly by force; but not one quarter of a rupee, either principal or interest would they part with. This then was the claim of right—it could not be decided by any court of justice, and, he demanded, would the house refuse to the petitioners the only constitutional mode by which they could obtain redress—the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances? The Company said, this was not the proper time to investigate them; but they had not deigned to state when the proper time would arrive. If the company had offered to waive their right of sovereignty, and to go before a court of justice, or to subject the claim to a reference, or to go before the King in council, the petitioners would have gladly listened to such an overture. But they did no such thing—they contemplated no such thing. They adhered to the strict letter of their rights and prerogatives, and all that the petitioners could do was to bring the subject before parliament.

After a short explanation between Mr. HUME and Mr. BROUGHAM the house divided—

For the motion . . . 33 | Against it . . . 39 | Majority . . . 43

The committee was accordingly appointed.

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. GOULBURN rose to move the second reading.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON hoped that a subject so important would not be entered into at this late hour. He was willing that the bill should pass through one stage, but hoped the debate would be taken at a future period.

Mr. GOULBURN expressed his readiness to undertake that this should be the first subject on Monday.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The house went into a committee on the small notes' bill, and after some conversation between the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. RICARDO, and Mr. HUME, the former agreed to withdraw, for the present at least, the clause empowering country bankers to pay their notes either in gold or in notes of the Bank of England.—Report on Monday.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half past 12 o'clock.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 15th of July, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. R. Lubbock, Horatio Vachell, Esq., only son of Richard Vachell, Esq., of Coptford-hall, Essex, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Honywood, Esq., of Marks-hall, in the same county, and Sibbons, Kent.

On Wednesday the 17th of July, at St. Pancras near church, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Charlotte Potman, of Stoke Newington, late of East Gate-house, Rochester, Kent.

On Wednesday the 17th of July, at Hitchin, Herts, Mr. Wm. Imeson, of Shoreditch, to Amelia, youngest daughter of John James Guiberwood, Esq., of Charles's-square, Hoxton.

DEATHS.

On the 14th of July, at Shenley-hill, Herts, at the house of his son, Thomas Bradbury Winter, Esq., of Hammersmith, and Kimberworth, Yorkshire.

On the 16th of July, at his house, Harleyford-place, Kennington, after a long illness, borne with great fortitude, Mr. John Bother, in his 8th year.

On Tuesday night, the 23rd of July, Mr. Brockschoff, Deputy-marshal of the King's Bench prison for the last 22 years, went home in good health to Lombard-road. He had scarcely been in bed half an hour before he jumped up, and, putting his hand to his head, exclaimed—"Good God, what's that?" Mrs. Brockschoff flew to his assistance. Death appeared visible in his countenance. Professional gentlemen soon arrived, but their skill was unavailing; he breathed his last about half-past six on Wednesday morning. A vessel was ruptured, and a quantity of coagulated blood had effused on the brain, which produced palsy.

Executions for Forgery.

We had hoped that the public feeling would not have been again outraged by more executions for forgery; but, as our readers will see, another victim was on Wednesday sacrificed to a system, which so many eminent persons, of all ranks and parties, have long agreed to consider as equally impolitic, inhuman, and unjust.

John Jones, the youth just cut off at the early age of 19, was, we understand, one of eleven children; and his parents being in indifferent circumstances, he was unfortunately never placed in a situation by which he could gain an honest livelihood. The consequence was, that, at a period of extreme distress, he fell into the hands of some desperate persons, who are now enabled to forge, and deal in bank-notes, chiefly by reason of the ease with which such notes can be imitated.

Considerable exertions have been made to save the life of this ill-fated lad. The Bank Directors have been earnestly petitioned; and one of the petitions was signed by 27 individuals, of whom 20 are Members of Parliament, who were all anxious to save him from the last dreadful penalty, from a conviction that the punishment of death ought in no case to be awarded to the crime of forgery. But it was in vain: the Bank Directors were inexorable; and another death for forgery is added to the long, and melancholy, and, we must say, disgraceful list.

The conduct of most Public Bodies in these corrupt times is bad enough; but the conduct of the Government Bank would not be justly characterized by ordinary terms of reproach. Where the lives and morals of one class of the people, and the property of another, are concerned, the feelings of justice and humanity are roused by a systematic course of cold-blooded apathy in regard to the former, and of wilful perversity in relation to the latter. Let the public reflect for an instant on the enormous, not to say scandalous, advantages possessed by the Bank of England;—their lucrative monopoly, the Restriction in their favour, and their prodigious power over mankind's transactions. The consequences of the Bank Restriction have, as we all know, been fatal enough in this country; but who ever before heard of a more insolent oppression, than that the people, besides being compelled to take certain notes for the benefit of the Bank monopoly, should also be subjected to the heavy loss attendant on the easy forgery of notes worse executed than the paper of the poorest country bank? Yet this unheard-of act of insolent power, though it continually operated to the injury of industrious tradesmen, was nothing to the wickedness of first tempting the poor to forge those notes, and then inflicting on them, in a partial and unequal manner, a cruel and disproportionate punishment. Nevertheless, for more than 20 years, in spite of the cries of outraged humanity, in spite of the monthly spectacle of the execution of human victims, in spite of the complaints of plundered industry, the perpetrators of crimes and men of crime, and the remembrance of all men whose minds are shocked at such needless bloodshed and such perverted law,—the Bank Directors have gone on, in their callousness and apathy, without a single improvement in their miserable note!

Within these few years, goaded to it by the continued demands made in Parliament and elsewhere, there has been some pretence of stirring in this matter. We say pretence, because our common sense tells us, that had there been any real heartiness on the part of the Bank, we should long ago have seen the beneficial result. We know, however, that years back, there were not wanting ingenious men, who offered to the Bank the result of their study and talent, and that the Bank too often treated such proposals with repulsive coldness. The Bank engravers (if we may call them such) were always consulted, and naturally threw all difficulties in the way of plans, which, if adopted, might have benefited their situation. It was a common practice, when a specimen of a new note was offered, to employ clever artists to make an imitation, which, if tolerably like the original, was the final answer to the person offering it. As if the poor creatures who imitate the existing note, could execute plates in the manner of our first-rate artists! And thus proceeded the Bank of England, pocketing the enormous profits of its monopoly, not only refusing to hear any of the loss that the public suffered for its sole benefit, not only persisting in making no exertions even to provide a decent security against forgery, but actually treating all the efforts of individuals to produce a better note as attempts to force upon them something injurious to their own interests!

And now, after the public have been alternately excited and disappointed, month after month, year after year, with the promise of a beautiful and difficult note, till every body's body was utterly worn out and disgusted, and the hangings were going on as usual,—now we are told there is little or no hope of success—that many plans have been tried—that thousands of pounds have been spent by the Bank—that even many notes were printed on a new plan, but afterwards laid aside as useless, &c. People may believe as much or as little of this as they please for our own part, judging from experience, all postulations and professions from the Bank “pass by as the idle wind which we regard not.” The secret of the whole business was let out some time back in

Parliament by Mr. MANNING, a Bank Director. We do not remember his words, but he said in substance, that “as the Bank could not hitherto get an imitable note, it was of no use to adopt any other.” A sentence more ignorant, or more monstrous than this, was never uttered even in that House. So the hangings and the phantasies are to go on, because the Bank cannot find an imitable note! Because no man can produce a note which the cleverest artists cannot imitate, therefore a note is to be still made, which any writing engraver can forge. Because you cannot put a stop to forgery altogether, therefore you ought not to do away with it in part! Because you cannot save the lives of a 100 men, it is therefore absurd to save the lives of 50 or 60! If Mr. MANNING did really utter the words imputed to him, and if he faithfully interpreted the sentiments of the Bank Directors, a more abominably stupid or wicked set were never exposed to popular execration.

A small pamphlet was lately published on this subject by Mr. R. MANNING, in which he discusses the general merits of the plans submitted to the Bank, and makes it clear, to our minds, that the plan which avails itself of the powers of the most eminent artists in all branches and perpetuates their united efforts by the still-plates of Messrs. PAKKINS and Co. and other inventors, would cut up forgery in a most important extent. The Bank, we believe, did so far entertain the suggestion of Messrs. APPELBAUGH and COOPER, as to erect machinery, and to strike off some millions of their improved notes. But they were never issued, because it was discovered (what a discovery!) that they were not imitable,—that is, that they could be imitated by the aid of men of extraordinary talent, and at a very considerable expense!

How the Bank Directors can persist, year after year in a system which brings so many of their fellow-creatures to the gallows—of all ages and both sexes—is to us astonishing. Some of these Gentlemen are doubtless in private life distinguished for their liberality and humanity; but it should seem that they rarely exhibit these amiable feelings within the walls of the Bank. There they act only as Bank Directors, not as mere men—and notions of interests, however erroneous, appear to be the only ruling considerations in that grand temple of Mammon. But their conduct is to us quite heart-rending, and we quit it with a firm persuasion, nevertheless, that it is much too odious to be long persisted in against the united and holy voice of reason, humanity, and justice.

East and West India Interests.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THE BEST POLICY FOR OUR PLANTERS AND THE BRITISH NATION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir, The East and West India Interests are at present at variance; and under the respective titles of “*lovers of freedom*” and “*lovers of justice*,” claim the sympathy of the public. The first contend, that the sugars of the East are entitled to encouragement, because they are produced by the labour of freemen; and the last, that West India sugar is entitled to encouragement, because it is produced by slaves, or rather, by capital which the said animals have cost. I trust, however, that freedom and justice are not so incompatible as the keen hostility of these rival interests would imply; and as I trust your readers, the people of England, are lovers of truth, I shall take the liberty of claiming their attention while I briefly attempt to put the question on a more intelligible basis.

Such is the actual tendency of population to increase beyond the means of subsistence, that the wages of labour are, upon an average of years, always at the lowest rate at which a labourer and his family can be supported. Necessity becomes the parent of industry and invention. The natural indolence of mankind is overcome by the calls of hunger. Men are obliged to labour, in order to live; and that which is got with toil must be expended with frugality, in order to meet the many wants it has to satisfy. The labourer is therefore in general obliged to work as hard and live upon as little as possible, and his wages are mostly as low as they can be.

With slaves this is not the case. In the first place, a capital is employed in the purchase of them, which is entirely saved in the case of labour by freemen. In the second place, they are kept more expensively than they could keep themselves: a family which could be comfortably supported under its own management with 15s. per week, would cost 25s. in a parish workhouse; and there would be a proportioned difference to this, at least, between a man contriving for himself as a freeman, and being supported by his master as a slave. In the next place, hunger is a better incentive to industry than the whip; men who cannot get employment without they are industrious, will work twice as hard as men who must be supported whether they are labourers or not; and whose only motive to exertion is the fear of punishment. In the first case, shame as well as necessity, operates in favour of industry; in the last, injustice and oppression produce a different feeling. Slaves are idle, not only from indolence, but from a stolen revenge. If they can escape

punishment, to escape work is a proof of cleverness, and, in their estimation, rather a virtue than a vice: hence the extreme indolence with which they are charged. In the last place, freemen are more intelligent, and with equal industry will do more work, from their superior manner of performing it. Such, in fact, is the wide difference between the labour of freemen and slaves, that it has been lately ascertained in America, that 40 of the former will do the work for which it would require an establishment of 300 of the latter. Hence it must be evident, that slave cultivation can never compete with cultivation by freemen, and when they come in competition with each other, the former must cease to exist. Even in Asia, where slavery is so congenial to the habits of the people, this is the case. Slaves are only kept by the rich for domestic employments, and do not bear, where they have been numbered a greater proportion than 1 in 50 to whole population.

The West India Islands being entirely peopled with slave cultivators, the system has become so firmly established, and so interwoven with the prejudices of the proprietors, contracted and debased as they are by the system itself, that free labour has never been able to rear its head. Consequently, the sugars, and all the other produce of these Islands, are charged with the extra expense of this extravagant system of cultivation.

In the East Indies, sugars are the produce of free labour; and such therefore is the difference in the cost of production, that notwithstanding the superior knowledge possessed by the West India Islanders in the art of its cultivation, and notwithstanding the great distance it has to be brought, and the extra expense in bringing it, it can be sold 10s. per cwt. cheaper than West India sugar in our market.

Aware of this fact, though probably not of the cause of it, our Government, on the opening of the trade to the East, imposed a duty of 10s. per cwt. on its sugar, in order to protect the interests of our planters. This, however, has not been found sufficient, and they have lately obtained 5s. per cwt. more.

It will be very obvious, that this duty is in effect nothing more than a tax, paid by the people of this country, upon the price of all the sugars they consume, in support of slavery. Such are the advantages possessed by the West India Islands for the production of the commodity, that this tax, though a very heavy one upon East India sugar, is after all a mere trifle to the superiority they would gain by the introduction of a better system of cultivation. The tax at present puts about 1,200,000l. in the pockets of the planters, but this does not pay the mere interest of the capital in slaves which they have employed. Colquhoun computes the value of the slaves in the West India Islands (634,000) at thirty-five millions, a great part of which are engaged in the cultivation of sugars. If we but estimate the value of those so engaged at even twenty-four millions, the tax will only amount to common interest upon it,—viz. upon that capital which with free labour would be totally unnecessary.

If slave cultivation is the most expensive, it must be upon the whole advantageous to the planters to alter it. Had it been the system of this country, one half of our lands which are now very profitable, would have been thrown out of cultivation and have been worth nothing. In proportion as the expense of cultivating an estate is increased, the value of it is diminished; and on the contrary, if any plan could be devised by which one half of the capital and one half of the expense of labour, now applied to the cultivation of land, could be abridged, the value of it would be increased in a four-fold degree. Thus, if the produce of an estate sold for 1500l. annually, one-third of which went for rent, one-third in support of labour, and one-third in 10 per cent. profit on 5000l. capital; and if by some improvement it could be cultivated with half the labour and half the capital, 250l. in labour and 250l. in profit of capital, would be saved, which would be added to the rent, and just double the value of the estate. Assuming therefore that the 2500l. stock, rendered unnecessary, was lost; the estate being improved 500l. per annum, which at 20 per cent. purchase is 10,000l.—7,500l. would be gained by the speculation.

This by parity of reasoning may be equally applied to the West India proprietors. They could not undertake a more advantageous speculation than the judicious emancipation of slavery. What they lost by their slaves they would gain in a two-fold degree, at least, by their estates. The only difference would be, that they would transfer the property which they now hold in their fellow creatures to the soil.

It would be very difficult by mere theory, however just and obvious it may appear, to get the planters to enter into views of this kind. The management, time, and patience it would take to emancipate their slaves, and the distant prospect of the advantage it presents, would deter them altogether from voluntarily engaging in such a measure; and nothing but necessity will compel them to it.

This the competition of the free labour of the East will produce, if our Government does not counteract its effects by prohibitory duties. As long as ever West India planters can have the support of Government, they will not trouble themselves to abolish slavery; but how far we can consistently move Europe to do away the Slave Trade, on the

one hand, and tax ourselves to support slavery on the other, is a question for Government and the country to consider.

The gradual but entire abolition of slavery in our West India Islands must in fact appear to every reflecting mind to have become a matter of absolute necessity. If steps for that purpose are not taken in time, it is extremely possible that the example of St. Domingo will be followed by the rest of the Archipelago. It can never be supposed, that the free and independent Black Government of that Island will allow their brethren to continue in their present state of degradation, when they have only to hold the standard of rebellion, and freedom would follow of course. The only chance that this country has to perpetuate its dominion over its West India Islands, is by the blacks themselves; and if freedom were established, this might be done. When the blacks have acquired property by the efforts of their own industry; when the necessity of living and the hopes of reward enable the Government to hire free black troops; and when that balance of interest and power of money exists, which renders every government stable, then may we expect to have a footing that can be maintained. At present, the interest of the blacks is almost entirely opposed to the whites. Our dominion is only preserved by their ignorance; and probably the time is not far distant, when, without some change in made, we shall hear of the whole white population of the West Indies being exterminated.

Emancipation, however, must be aided by law. The proper mode of proceeding would be, to enact that plantation slaves should be attached to the soil, and only sold with it; and that no plantation slaves should be sold or purchased by any proprietor. If this were the case, a plantation would be ruined, if the slaves did not increase, which could only be done by kind treatment. In conjunction with the estate they would be worth as much as before, but being unable to sell them, they would individually be worth nothing. When they became too numerous, the proprietor would be obliged to give part of them their freedom, and in the end he would no doubt find that to emancipate them altogether was his best policy; and that they would be better slaves to him for the sake of employment, than from the fear of punishment. By this time the difference between slavery and freedom would have become hardly perceptible, while in the gradual improvement which took place in the value of the estate, the planter would perceive himself doubly repaid for the gradual loss which he suffered in the price of his slaves.

Nothing could be more impolitic, or more injurious to humanity, than the late duty of 5s. per cwt. laid upon East India sugar. It acknowledges the justice of the most diabolical system of slavery that ever existed. It is a further attempt to prevent it dying its natural death. It is supporting with one hand what we are putting down with the other. It is a practical disavowal of those principles which we hold out to the world. It is a blot upon the fair face of British honour, and a severe insult upon an over-taxed and groaning people, to perpetuate the miseries of a poor unfortunate, degraded, and much injured race of our fellow creatures. Their tax ought never to be allowed to disgrace our statute-book. The nation ought to rise up against it, and shew petitions upon the House for its immediate repeal. The remaining impost of 10s. ought also to be done away by degrees. The proper way to exterminate slavery is to render it unprofitable, by the competition of free labour; and the British nation are called upon, by consistency, humanity, and interest, with one voice to say, if we allow it to exist, we at least will not be taxed to support it.

AN OBSERVER.

London Bridge.—The new London Bridge is to be erected as nearly as possible to, and not exceeding 170 feet from the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of not less than 600 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise 23 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide. Proper stairs of granite are to be provided. The acclivity of the road-way, to and over the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in 20 feet.

Legal Sympathies.—It is said of a former flinty hearted Recorder of London, that he was never known to shed a tear but once, and that was produced by the bitter disappointment occasioned by the reprieve of Mackintosh, in *The Beggar's Opera*. It is no less remarkable a trait in the Chancellor's character, that he never appears to have been moved by the harsh treatment of any human being under judicial or other authority, of past or present times, except in one instance, that of the spotless informer, the veracious, scrupulous person, Titus Oates. "As for Titus Oates, he was hardly dealt with by Judge Jeffreys." So said the Chancellor, in his speech on the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill, and this is, we believe, the only instance in which he has been brought to question a rigorousness of the law. Had the Chance Bar lived, under the Stuarts of happy memory, we might have fancied him remonstrating with his brother Jeffreys in favour of the informer much in the same strain and manner that Parnham used with brother Lockit—"Indeed, indeed, brother, we must spare our spies, or we shall get no information."—*Morning Chronicle*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 57 —

The Bishop of Clogher.

An Irish Prelate, the Right Honourable Percy Jocelyn, Bishop of Clogher, and brother to the Earl of Roden, has been charged, at the Police-Office in Marlborough-street, with an atrocious offence; and after a private hearing before Mr. DYER, was allowed to go at large on putting in bail to the amount of one thousand pounds. The man charged as a partner in his guilt, (a soldier in the guards) not being able to find bail, was committed for trial. The evidence was complete. The White Lion public-house, in St. Alban's-street, St. James's, was the spot from whence the culprits were taken to the watch-house, where they were shut up all night. Their examination at Marlborough-street took place on Friday week. As might have been expected, the Bishop, as soon as he obtained his liberty, hurried off with his family to the Continent. He is a man advanced in years.

A correspondent, who happened to be a contemporary in the University of Dublin with a certain individual of high rank, who stands accused of a horrid crime, has furnished us with the following account of him while he resided there:—The Honourable Mr. P. J. was, in 1785, a fellow-commoner of the Trinity College, Dublin. He was then a tall thin young man with a pale, meagre and melancholy countenance, and so reserved in his manners and reticent in his habits, that he was considered by every body to be both proud and unsociable. It was usual at that time for young men of rank and fortune to be engaged in Bacchanalian revels and nightly aspers in the streets of Dublin. They would often, in a state of intoxication, rush out of the College, or out of the taverns, armed with bludgeons or swords, and be engaged in terrible conflicts with the watchmen; and one of the heroes who distinguished themselves in that way is now a Right Reverend Bishop in Ireland. But Mr. J. was never known to have joined any of those parties. He confined himself chiefly to his chambers; and he would have incurred the imputation of what was called a book-worm, had he gained any academic honours; but so far from having done so, he was never distinguished either for talent or learning. He passed through his course like a mere machine, and had it not been for his birth, his name would have hardly been remembered.—*Morning Paper.*

The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following Letter on this subject:—

"To the Right Honourable C. Kendall Bush, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

"MY LORD,—A recent detection of horrible crime here impels me to obtrude upon your Lordship, with a suggestion, which your character for humanity and a strict sense of justice gives me reason to hope you will adopt, even though it come to you anonymously.—On your appointment to the office of his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Ireland, sixteen or seventeen years ago, you were said to have determined to confine your future practice to the Court of Chancery, except in particular cases. In a very few instances did you depart from that determination, and one of them was when you appeared in the Recorder's Court of Dublin, about ten years since, as leading Counsel in the prosecution of —Byrne, for imputing to the Honourable and Right Reverend Percy Jocelyn, the Lord Bishop of Ferns, an attempt to commit a certain crime.—Your son on that occasion was, I believe, exactly one hundred years, and remember your warm eulogium of the *Mt. Rev. Lord*, for his courage in coming forward to prosecute under such circumstances. I most religiously believe that you then considered his Lordship an innocent and an injured man.—Byrne was convicted. I will not say that conviction was entirely owing to the ability and eloquence of Mr. Bush; but I well recollect the effect produced upon the Court, the Jury, and the auditory, by your powerful appeal to their feelings. Most certainly it insured to the unfortunate Byrne no mitigation of punishment; for having been sentenced to be publicly whipped through the streets of Dublin (from Newgate to the Royal Exchange, and back again) the Sheriff, in the zealous discharge of his duty, superseded, for that day, the common executioner, and procured from the Barrack a drummer, nearly six feet high, whose strength and dexterity were fully proved by the manner in which he lacerated the back of the unhappy culprit.—Byrne bore the punishment without a groan—on his being carried into the goal from the car, to which he had been tied, he solemnly declared his innocence, and burst into tears. I forget whether his sentence did or did not include transportation; if it did not, the onset of degradation did that which the Judge decreed not. Byrne left the country, and has not since been heard of.—Such are the circumstances of Byrne's case, I find, precisely—I know they are substantially correct. You will, I am sure, recollect all this with pain—it will, I trust, operate as an example to future lawyers, to refrain from exaggerating charges, or exciting prejudice against prisoners, in their statement of cases—and the fate of Byrne will, I trust, have the salutary effect of rendering Jurors still more scrupulous in the discharge of their duty, when deciding upon the life or character of their fellow-men.—I now come to the suggestion of which

* He was sentenced to transportation.

I spoke in the commencement, and which my intimate knowledge of the excellence of your heart induces me to think you may have anticipated, after learning the detection here, to which I alluded, namely, that you will cause strict enquiry to be made after unfortunate Byrne, and (if he still lives) cause such reparation to be made for the torture of his person and the destruction of his character, as may be within your power; and in making such reparation, you will, as doubt, be munificently assisted by the noble and highly respectable family of his prosecutor.—I trust it is unnecessary for me to apologise for this appeal to your Lordship's justice.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

["If the Church" be in danger, who can wonder? For the several weeks past, we have had to notice various offences committed by Members of the Establishment, each rising in the scale of iniquity. First, there was a drunken Divine, who wanted to play the pugilist in the pulpit, in the face of the whole congregation:—next came an account of a Rector, who, in broad-day ran naked after a carriage in which females were sitting the air:—and now comes forth this mitred Miscreant, making one almost ashamed of our nature with his unutterable depravities! But the subject is not one on which we chuse to dilate—to be obliged to mention it at all is painful enough—and we sincerely hope that it may never again be our duty to record such a detestable transaction.]

Marriage Act.

LORDS' PROTESTS AGAINST THE MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(No. I.)

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Lords, July 2, 1833, against agreeing to the First Reading Clause of the Marriage Act.

"DISSENTIENT:—Because it appears to me, that the withdrawing the effect of nullity from the marriages of minors, had without the consent of parents, is likely to produce more and greater mischief than such as can fairly be considered as resulting from the general operation of the existing Marriage Act.

"STOWELL."

(No. II.)

Against passing the Marriage Act Amendment Bill.

"DISSENTIENT:—1st. Because the Bill proposes to repeal retrospectively a law which has endured and been enacted upon nearly seventy years, governing the rights of persons and of property; and such repeal is, therefore, a dangerous precedent, destroying all confidence in rights founded on existing law, and threatening, by its consequences, the destruction of all law:

"2d. Because the injustice and impolicy of repealing the law retrospectively, is acknowledged by the several qualifications introduced into the bill to limit the effects of such retrospective repeal; and yet clauses offered further to limit such effects were rejected, and many inconvenient ones foreseen remain unprovided for, and there may probably be many unforeseen, and to which human foresight cannot extend.

"3d. Because whatever evils may have arisen from the effects, in some instances, of the law proposed to be repealed, the evil of a retrospective repeal of a law which has so long endured is much greater, considered as a precedent, which may be used to justify the grossest injustice.

"ELDON, C.

"SHAPPEBURY,

REDESDALE,

COLCHESTER."

(No. III.)

"DISSENTIENT:—1st. For the above reasons, and also because the bill is not, either with respect to marriages heretofore had without the consent of putative fathers, or heretofore had without the consent of natural and lawful fathers, founded upon misapprehension of the law creating any such general practice, so in my judgment can authorize the house to legislate, as in this bill, retrospectively with respect to such marriages.

"2d. Because the house, having refused to insert clauses in the bill saving vested rights, and rights acquired by purchasers of estates for good or valuable considerations, from persons by the law of the land entitled to sell or settle such estates, appears to me, by this measure, to have acted contrary to the principles which have hitherto secured to the subjects of this country, their property, and so have rendered the bill, if otherwise fit to pass into a law, such as no reasoning can sanction and no precedents can justify.

"ELDON, C.

"SHAPPEBURY,

"COLCHESTER."

"For the second reason:—

"VERULAM.

"SIDNEY.

"STOWELL.

"CAMDEN."

Distress in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR, I have just read your heart-rending statement of the sufferings of our poor distressed fellow-subjects in Ireland. While they are dying for want of food, our granaries here are absolutely filled with grain and rice; the latter is well known to be most nutritious and palatable food, and can be used the moment it is served out. I think it is only necessary to point out to a paternal Government the speedy and efficacious relief which the immediate transmission of some such food to a starving population would afford: excellent rice can, I understand, be purchased at this moment at about 9s. or 10s. per cwt., or one penny per lb.; and a pound of rice per day for each person would be almost sufficient nourishment.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Walsworth, July 4.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR, I have read with feelings of indignation the repeated statement of "Subscription unpaid, 550l. 6s. 8d." in the list of subscriptions for the distressed Irish. There are unworthy men, who disgrace the name of charity, by lending their names with nominal sums of money, to all popular institutions of benevolence, but who never pay one farthing. Such impostors deserve to be made known, because private scandal may fix the blame upon innocent persons. I therefore submit for the consideration of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Irish, that they forthwith give public notice, that unless the unpaid subscriptions are remitted—before day, the names of the defaulters must be advertised, as an act of justice to those who have honourably paid.

Sir, your obedient Servant,

July 4, 1833.

A PAYING SUBSCRIBER.

Royal Academy Exhibition.

A just apprehension of the express surfaces of things is a valuable quality in the Painter of grand subjects. It is this, as relating to the look of flesh, instance, which adds much to the deep interest excited by the works of our great Historical Painter, Haydon. It is no small part of the merit of the Venetian Painters. But it is even more necessary to the Painter of Common Life, for the representation of external things, and the visible acts of the mind, require aid from the more executive constituents of Art, in proportion as the subjects represented fall below the importance of Epic and Historical Art. It is curious to observe the different talents of Painters as to this quality. In the present Exhibition of the Old Masters at the British Institution Gallery, there are works deficient in some of these executive requisites, while the same works shine in other requisites as difficult, and often more difficult, to display. Thus,—21, *Belshazzar's Feast*, by Rembrandt, is poorly drawn, and the characters indifferently conceived, but its light and colour are a part of that stream of graphic glory, which has and will flow for ages along the tract of time. So in the Royal Academy Exhibition, Mr. Rippington's Picture of *A Recruiting Party* is far from deficient in drawing, but then he wants taste in the brilliant qualities of Rembrandt, just mentioned. On the other hand, in the painting of character, in which that great Painter often failed, our English Artist is extraordinarily gifted. The broad view he takes of his subject, including direct and remote circumstances, the fine selection he makes of the various actions, positions, and countenances, that lay open the minds of the actors in the depicted scene, are indeed the best portions of the talent that belongs to a first-rate Painter of the Comedy of Modern Life; but their due effect is diminished by his false medium of colour and of feeble light through which they are viewed, and by the insipid manner in which the colour is laid on, for he is still more wanting in that beautiful execution of the Art, the pencilling. The work is as untouchy and marbly as *Vanderwerf's*, as seen in his Picture of *Christ and the Women at the Well*, now in the British Institution Gallery but without any of the bright tone in that pleasing picture. Mr. Rippington will no doubt examine studiously whatever he may have opportunity of seeing of such works as *Teniers*, *Cnyp*, &c. for day-light, and *Teniers*, *Ostade*, &c. for touch and colour. They have charming examples of these beauties in Nos. 20, 167, 48, 38, 42, 76, 23, &c. as have many others of the great Masters now in the Gallery, among which is a most wonderful Room light by *De Hooze*, 116. In a few words, it is in the linear part of his Art that Mr. Rippington is eminent,—so eminent that by its agency he raises in the spectator the very ideas that the sight of the actual objects would deducting the above exceptions. He is surpassed by no one, and has seldom been equalled, in the grand principle of contrasted situation and emotion. Of this a capital example is seen in the thoughtless joviality of the young Recruits, and the bent down, begging old Veteran; in the assumed happy gaily, and seductive pride of dress, of the Recruiting Sergeant; and the hurt mind of the well-wisher to the simple, fancy-tick-

led young Countryman. Beautiful contrasts to the gaily expressed incidents, are also, a Mother sorrowing at the approaching departure and lot of her Son, and his Father admonishing him; while the riband-dee ked Youth looks half uneasy and half pleased at his enlistment; and a young Woman disconsolate at the thought of her lover being cleared away by the Sergeant. The sentiment of the subject is indeed as widely and significantly conveyed as we think it is capable from one mind, and places the painter on high for invention as *Wilkie*, or any of the Dutch Artists; and for his fine exhibition of character, we would much rather possess it, than some jointly prized pictures by some of those great Artists. Its ore of genius is not so free from dross, and does not look so bright as theirs, but it has more sterling worth.

Our Painters of grave and comic scenes in the daily occurrences of life, are many and capital; *Heaphy*, *Holmes*, *Richer*, *Newton*, *Kidd*, *Leisle*, *Rippington*, *Wilkie*, *Malready*. Mr. Malready's Picture—130, *The Convalescent*, with much of the manual beauties of the famous *Hollanders* has that explication of mind in the various explanatory features of a given subject, that is the very best part of the spirit of their pictures, and in which indeed our Painters excel them. It represents a Recovering Invalid inhaling the sunny air as he sits with his wife upon a felled tree, and looking at his two boys, who are wrestling. The Artist's tact for expressing the kindly feelings is here seen to be as good as it long has been for showing the harsher ones; and the well-tinted flesh, the transparency, and the pencilling, are worthy of his observation and display of mind and body in the daughter's grasp of her father's knee as she sits on the ground; the vain endeavour of the youngest boy to throw his robust brother, by an exertion as strenuous as *Antoon's* in contending with *Herrulez*; the wife's feeling look at her husband and hold of his hand; and the smile on his pale face at his boys, like faint sunshine on dreary snow.

R. H.

Exercise.—In the mind, as in the body, those parts only are strong that are exercised; the legs of chairmen and the arms of labourers make this evident. If the muscles of reason in the Men of the Law are commonly weak, it is because they have little exercise.—*De Witt*.

Imperial Bon-net.—Charles V. who had so long distinguished himself as a persecutor of all who differed from the orthodox faith, appears in his retirement to have come to his senses on the subject of intolerance. He had 30 watches on his table, and observing that no two of them marked the same time, he exclaimed, "How could I imagine that in matters of religion I could make all men think alike!—A servant carelessly entering his cell, threw down all the watches. The emperor laughed, and said, "You are more lucky than I, for you have found the way to make them all go together."

Nobility.—If we admit that there was a first man, we must all be of the same House, of a family equally ancient, and consequently all Noble. Prior writes—

"Nobles and heralds, by your leave,
"Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
"The son of Adam and of Eve;
"Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher."

Court of Aldermen.—Would not what Mr. Gratian said of the Dublin Corporation very well apply to some other Courts of Aldermen?—"They are not (he observed) the Citizens—they are not even a considerable part of them, and they never spoke their spirit nor their sentiments. All Ministers, all Men in Power, all Clerks, and the whole mob and rabble of the Court, have been so sweetened with their charms, that it now requires a more than popular appetite to encounter their embraces, but very little share of philosophy to endure their displeasure. They ever wait on the wink of power to praise or proscribe, and to blench a reputation by sycophant calumny or sycophant panegyric."

Stow the Antiquarian.—It is somewhat curious, that *Stow* and *Sped*,—one a celebrated antiquarian and the other an historian,—should both have been tallers. To the disgrace of his contemporaries, *Stow* was suffered at the decline of his life to be severely pinched by want. He died in 1606, aged 60, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft. Mr. Howes, who knew him well says him "He was tall of stature, lean of body and face; his eyes small and crystalline; of a pleasant and cheerful countenance; his sight and memory very good; and he retained the true use of all his senses to the day of his death. He was very sober; mild; and courteous to any one that required his instructions. He always protested never to have written any thing either for envy, fear, or favour, nor to seek his own private gain or vain-glory; and that his only care was to write truth."

Lately died, in the County Jail, John Fitzgerald, Esq. in the 83th year of his age, and for the last 40 years a prisoner there under civil process. With the exception of the celebrated *Major Bernard's* case, we believe the annals of the United Kingdom will not furnish an instance of a person under similar circumstances attaining such longevity, whilst possessing at the same time the most perfect health and spirits, up to the latest moment of his existence.—*Cork Paper*.

Law Report.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL, JUNE 25, 1823.

CROCKET AND WIFE V. MCARTHY.

This was an action *assumpsit* brought to recover the amount of a judgment obtained against the defendant, in the island of the Mauritius. The plaintiff married a French woman in the island, who was possessed of certain property, a part of which consisted of a house, of which the defendant, a British officer, became the tenant. This house was unfortunately burned down; and by the French law, which prevails in the Mauritius, when such an event occurs, the tenant or occupier is bound to make good the damage to the proprietor, unless he can show that it was burned either by a foreign enemy, or an internal enemy of superior force; or that the fire proceeded from adjoining premises, or was the consequence of no neglect on the part of himself or his servants. Proceedings were accordingly instituted against the defendant by Madame Croquet, pursuant to the forms existing there, as the wife of the plaintiff, "but not in community of property with him," and with his consent and approbation to recover the amount of the damage occasioned to her property by this fire. The result of these proceedings was an adjudication by the Court "condemning" the defendant to payment of damages; and the latter having lately arrived in England, the present action was brought to enforce the payment of the damages so adjudged.

After Mr. Sergeant Buxarquer had closed the plaintiff's case,

Mr. Sergeant Lush, for the defendant, contended that the declaration was bad, inasmuch as it gave a misdescription of the proceedings in the other Court; for the wife was there, he said, the sole plaintiff, as appeared from the judicial documents produced in evidence, using merely with the consent of her husband, as she was bound, by the law prevailing in the Mauritius, to do; whereas in the declaration in this action both she and her husband were described as having been joint plaintiffs. He submitted, therefore, that the variance was fatal to the declaration, and that the plaintiffs must be nonsuited.

This objection was combated by the Counsel on the other side, by saying that although the word "demandeur" was used in the singular number in the title, yet in the other parts of the proceedings the parties were called "demandeurs" in the plural. The husband, they argued, was both substantially and formally a party to that suit, for he there claimed costs, which were adjudged to him, as well as damages to the wife.

The Lord Chief Justice said that where a more formal objection was taken, the Court was certainly bound to consider it legally, but not always favourably. He would make no observations upon an objection of this nature, which could be attended with no other effect than that of putting a party to the delay and expense of a new trial, in which he must eventually succeed, supposing the merits of the case to be with him. On the present occasion, he would endeavour to "obviate that hardship," so far as he could, by suffering the case to go to the jury, and reserving the objection for the opinion of the Court above; and if they decided in favour of the objection, a nonsuit might be entered in place of the verdict. He had a strong opinion upon the question, which, however, it was unnecessary for him to state until the case came before the Court hereafter.

A verdict was then taken for the plaintiffs for 70511. 9s. 3d., including interest; subject to be set aside and a nonsuit entered in its stead, should it be the opinion of the Court that the objection was valid; and also subject to be reduced, in case the Court decide that the plaintiffs were only entitled to recover the British rate of interest.

CONSISTORY COURT, JUNE 25, 1822.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

(In our former report of fresh articles exhibited against the Rev. Dr. Clarke, we fell under a misconception, in stating that they were agitated at the instance of Archdeacon Woolston. The present proceedings were instituted by the Churchwardens of the parish of Great Waltham, in Essex.)

On the sitting of the Court this morning, Dr. Clarke being in attendance, the articles were read, charging him with a series of irregularities in the discharge of his duties; among the principal were—after appointing a certain time for baptizing the infant children of several of his parishioners, refusing to do so; his altering the form of the Church Service, by reading the burial instead of the regular service; his neglecting to perform morning service; and, finally, stopping up the keyhole of the church door by a wooden plug, so that neither himself, churchwardens, nor parishioners, could gain admittance; a consequence of which it became necessary to break it open by force.

When the articles had been read, Dr. Clarke offered to address the Court, but was interrupted by the Judge, who pointed out the regular course of proceeding. The articles with which the Rev. Doctor was

charged, it became the duty of the Court to admit to proof, unless substantially objected to in point of form. The Court in this stage of the proceeding, however, gave time and opportunity to the defendant to consider in what way he meant to answer them; whether by pleading a negative or affirmative issue, or by opposing their admissibility on the ground of their being altogether frivolous and vexatious, and as such not sufficiently important for the Court to entertain them. If from what had already dropped from the defendant on a former day, that these articles were partly false, and partly frivolous and vexatious, was the ground on which he meant to oppose their admission, the Court must inform him, that their truth or falsehood could only be established by admitting them to proof. In acting as counsel for himself, he might inadvertently admit what would turn out to be disadvantageous to himself; whilst, from his denial, he could take no benefit. With regard to these articles being frivolous and vexatious, if he meant to take that objection, the Court was bound to hear him patiently. Defendant would, however, take notice, that these were serious and grave charges, as regarded the due performance of his clerical duties. If he meant to contend that the articles were so frivolous and so absurd as to carry no legal inference, the Court would hear him.

Dr. Clarke, said, he remembered Sir Wm. Scott (now Lord Stowell) to have observed, that a party coming into a court of justice should come with clean hands. How could this be said of the church warden, who had borrowed from him (Dr. Clarke) the key of the church-door for improper purposes? Finding he did not return it, and that he was about to introduce some certain fixtures to which he (Dr. Clarke) objected, he had recourse to stopping up the lock in hopes that when the archdeacon next visited, he would order a new lock with three keys to be made, and which was very much wanted. He (Dr. Clarke) had done as much church service as he was able. He had done the duties of door opener, bell ringer, and clock-winder, as well as that of clergyman, for these last 20 years. He had prepared an address in Latin, out of delicacy to the archdeacon, (whose hands he would say were no more clean than those of the churchwardens); the Court, however, had objected to his Latin address on a former occasion.

Sir C. Robinson.—I have much pleasure in reading your Latin in my chambers, but in this Court we must proceed in the language of the country, which is English.

Dr. Clarke proceeded.—This suit was promoted by the Tuffnell family, by whom he and Mrs. Clarke had been great losers. When he first came there, he lost by them 1,300l. in law, besides 30l. a year, which he was to have had for preaching twice on Sundays; and which was 20 years in arrear to him.

The Court intimated, that on the next Court day it would proceed to admit these articles, unless found liable to legal objections; in the mean time the defendant would consider what issue he meant to give in.

Dr. Clarke observed, he had the misfortune to have lost his hearing in one year, and was besides aged and infirm.

The Court admonished him to attend next Friday.

NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage under the old marriage act, promoted by Samuel Blythe, father of F. Blythe, against Sarah Rodden (falsely called Blythe), on the ground of minority in the husband, and non-consent of parents.

The marriage by license was proved to have taken place at Dover on the 9th of September, 1821, on the affidavit of both, the minor (of the age of 18 only) was then aged 21 and upwards. There was no entry of baptism because it appeared the family, being Dissenters, had objection to their children being baptized according to the ceremony of the Church of England; and the only evidence of birth was an entry in a private memorandum-book, kept by a Dr. Ryder, that at such a time he had delivered the wife of the said S. Blythe of a male child.

Dr. Ryder, failed to give evidence to identity, which was supplied by another witness.

The history of the marriage was shortly this—Sarah Rodden, at that time a maid servant in the family of Mr. Blythe, (the family being on a visit to Paris,) on or about August or September, 1821, agreed to elope with the minor; and they accordingly eloped and came in company to Dover on the 10th of September, 1821, to the house of Mr. Harrison, formerly an acquaintance of Sarah Rodden. She then, in communicating to the said Harrison their intended marriage, confessed that she was aware he was under 18 years of age (she being of the age of 27) upon which Harrison asked how she could get over the oath? To this she made no answer; but observed, if she married him, there would be plenty of money.

The father of the minor was a goldsmith and jeweller, formerly of Foster Lane, who, on hearing of the marriage, expressed dissatisfaction on, as did several other branches of his family.

Dr. JENNER submitted, that as the facts of the marriage, minority, and non-consent of parents, together with identity of the parties, were clearly proved, the Court would proceed to pronounce for nullity.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that as counsel for the party proceeded against: he did not mean to oppose the suit on the ground of proof of the facts; but this being a case under the old marriage act, he should reserve the privilege of an appeal, as soon as it might be ascertained what the new marriage law would be.

The COURT said, it proceeded with great distrust in a case of this kind, from its not being defended; but the evidence being such as the law required, the Court pronounced for the prayer of the party, and declared the marriage to be null and void.

Military Promotions.

War Office, July 19, 1832.—2d Regiment of Life Guards, Major Roderick MacNeil, from the 84th Foot, to be Major vice Sir Charles Dance, who exchanges; Lieutenant Hugh William Barton to be Captain by purchase, vice Wyndham, promoted in the 67th Foot; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant William Nesbitt Burrows to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barton, William Woven Rooke, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase vice Burrows.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Giles Rickaby to be Captain by purchase, vice Hamilton, who retires; Cornet Thomas Tison Magon to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Rickaby; Cornet William Armit, from half pay 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Magon.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant Samuel Wyndowe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Green, who retires; Cornet Daniel Penloe Webb, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wyndowe; Cornet and Adjutant John Smith to have the rank of Lieutenant.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain Frederick Charles Phillips to be Major, by purchase, vice Witeford, who retires; Lieutenant Charles Rutledge O'Donnell to be Captain by purchase, vice Phillips; Cornet George Callaghan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Donnell;—Geo. Pitt Rose, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Callaghan.

3rd Regiment of Foot Guards.—Lieutenant C. George Fairfield, from half pay of the Regiment to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice George L'Estrange, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2nd Regiment of Foot.—W. Joseph Berens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilmot, promoted in the 7th Foot.

7th.—Ensign Eardly Wilmot, from the 2nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted.

11th.—Captain A. Frederick d'Este, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.

12th.—Lieutenant Robert Jenkins to be Captain, without purchase, vice Molloy, deceased; Ensign William Gascoyne Shafte to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkins; Ensign William Beates, from the 20th foot to be Ensign vice Shafte.

20th.—Gentleman Cadet Robert M'Dermott, for the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beates, appointed to the 12th foot.

42nd.—Ensign Robert Douglas M'Donald, from the 47th foot, to be Ensign, vice Scott, who exchanges.

47th.—Ensign James Rattray Scott, from the 42d foot, to be Ensign, vice M. Donald, who exchanges.

57th.—Ensign John Williams Donelan, to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Lieutenant James Jackson to be Adjutant, vice Deman, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Assistant-Surgeon, George Inglis, from half-pay 93d foot to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

68th.—Lieutenant James Seymour, from half-pay of the regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Wright Edwards, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

62d.—Thomas Schoolbraid, gent. late of the 73d foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Stevens, deceased.

84th.—Lieutenant-Col. Sir Charles W. Dance, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Major, vice Macneil, who exchanges.

1st Ceylon Regiment.—Henry H. White, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sage, who resigns.

Brevet.—Captain John Thornton, of the 18th Light Dragoons to be Major in the army.

Hospital-Staff.—Hospital-Assistant Daniel James Stewart, to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice Taylor, deceased.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Captain Chisholm, from the late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain in the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, as stated in the Gazette of the 30th March last, has not taken place.

Newspaper Chat.

Singular Chase.—On Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, two Life Guardsmen crossing Hyde-park, started a hare from one of the gravel-pits. The park was crowded with people, and poor puss was stopped in every direction she took, and drove back, worried by several small dogs. In this manner she continued at least 20 minutes, to the great amusement of the spectators, till at least she made a bold effort, rushed amongst the crowd towards the Duke of Wellington's garden, the walls of which she scaled, and obtained a shelter from her pursuers.

Noyseau.—A medical publication mentions that two persons, a shop-keeper and one of his customers, had been lately poisoned by drinking each a glass of Noyseau of double the usual strength. The kernels of cherries, peaches, and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, from which noyseau, ratafia, and black cherry-water, derive their flavour, contain a portion of the prussic acid, which, when in a concentrated state, is a deadly poison, and this fatal catastrophe is attributed to the pressure of an undue share of this delictious preparation.

Drury-Lane Theatre.—We are glad to see that this theatre is by no means in the embarrassed situation which some supposed. At a Meeting of the Proprietors on the 22nd instant, Mr. Calcraft spoke of Mr. Elliston with great commendation. He had not only paid the rent of 10,000l. but there was at the banker's 1,100l. for the free-renters, arising from extra nights. They had also realized the other part of their income from houses and offices. The utmost expectations of the Committee had been fulfilled. Mr. Elliston intended to make great alterations, and introduce further embellishments in the theatre, during the recess, which, added to the industrious efforts he was making to improve the company, would render it as attractive as it ever had been in the annals of theatrical history. As far as such property was concerned, nothing could be more promising or more cheering.

Imitation.—A young painter having drawn a picture in the bad manner of his master, showed it to Raphael, and asked him what he thought of it? I think, says Raphael, if you knew nothing, you would soon know something.

Court Sermons.—The usual length of a Sermon preached at the Chapel Royal is 20 minutes. This it seems, was too long for Geo. II. who once told Archbishop Gilbert to see that those who preached before him should be particularly short; giving this complimentary reason for his desire, that when they were long—that is, 20 minutes,—he was in danger of falling asleep! The sermons were consequently abridged in the delivery 5 minutes; and the King sometimes said to the Clerk of the Closet, "A short good sermon." His Majesty, though "he could not shide poets and painters," agreed in this respect with a great Bard, that brevity was the soul of wit.

Matthews Recalled.—Sir Wm. Petty (the founder, we believe, of the Lansdowne family) is described by Mr. Evelyn as "having such a facility of imitating others, that he would take a text and preach, now like a grave orthodox divine, then falling into the Presbyterian way, then to the fanatical, the quaker, the monk and friar, the Popish priest, with such admirable action and alteration of voice and tone, as it was not possible to abstain from wonder; and one would swear to hear several persons, or forbear to think he was not in good earnest an enthusiast and almost beside himself: then he would fall out of it into a serious discourse; but it was very rarely he would be prevailed on to oblige the company with this faculty, and that only amongst most intimate friends. My Lord Duke of Ormond once obtained it of him, and was almost ravished with admiration; but by and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the fault and miscarriages of some Princes and Governors, which, though he named none, did so sensibly touch the Duke, who was then Lieutenant of Ireland, that he began to be very uneasy, and wished the Spirit laid that he had raised, for he was neither able to endure such truths, nor could he but be delighted! At last he melted his discourse to a ridiculous subject, and came down from the joint stool on which he had stood; but my Lord would not have him preach any more!"—Speaking of his mind, Mr. Evelyn says, he had never known such another genius—there was nothing impenetrable to him. He was averse from show, though he had risen to great wealth; was negligent of himself, and of a philosophic temper; but his Lady could endure nothing that was not magnificent. "What a to-do is here! (would he say:) I can lie on straw with as much satisfaction."

A Gracious Prince.—Mr. Roper, son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, congratulating the latter on his having received a visit from Henry VIII. Sir Thomas answered, "I thank the King's grace! but albeit he is a gracious Prince, if my head could wick him a castle in France, it would not be long on these shoulders."

The Dowager Lady Ellenborough is the purchaser of Cambridge-house, the residence of her late Majesty, which was sold by auction for 5,550 guineas.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—61—

Colonization.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In my former letter I endeavoured to point out to the MORUSILITE that restrictions on competition in the Indigo trade could not rationally be "treated entirely as a question of Police." To my fundamental objection to his course of argument he makes no reply but, disavowing all knowledge of political economy, renews his claim to jurisdiction over the question as one of Police, and even presumes to lift up his heel against Adam Smith and all his followers, as persons irreconcilably at variance with each other, and even with themselves. What should we have thought of the modesty and discretion of Government, if, while they "made no pretensions to a knowledge of physical economy," they had taken upon themselves to decide the Calomel dispute as a question of Police? And how should we admit the pretensions of a Hindoo to discuss the same controversy as a question of Theology, while he ingeniously disclaimed all knowledge of medicine, adding, that really European Physicians were so much at variance with each other, Callen thinking one thing and Tytler another, that it was no easy matter to fix upon any theory or principle as being perfectly conclusive?

To treat the grand question of Colonization, on which hang all the law and the prophets as far as the destinies of India are concerned, as a simple question of Police, to be submitted to a Board of Magistrates well read in matters of *capitis* and *mittimus*, is not an error peculiar to the MORUSILITE, but one for which Warren Hastings and other lights of the last generation lifted up their testimony at the bar of the House of Commons. Mr. Hastings thought that licensed individuals would be the very worst that could be let loose upon the people of India, and that an "indiscriminate rabble" of merchants would be much less dangerous. Mr. Cowper thought that the existing Police establishments were "not calculated, in point of strength and force, to keep in order such a state of population as might arise from the apprehended influx of Europeans." These fears, it will be observed, proceed on the extraordinary assumption that Englishmen are an ungovernable race; and that though a few thousands of them may be a manageable body, yet if they were to increase and multiply to hundreds of thousands, chaos would come again; the "Lords of human kind" as one of their own Poets called them in the face of a consenting world, would degenerate into *Pindarries* or *Mahashis*! And this transcendental libel was uttered before the assembled representatives of these very Englishmen, in the very sanctuary of a constitution which for centuries fathers had transmitted and improved to their sons; and whence law and knowledge had been dispensed to the extreme verge of the West and of the East! To arrest this senseless tide of improvement, and to thwart that arrangement of Providence by which from the earliest times a more civilized have been superinduced upon or intermixed with a less civilized people, and for which a provision exists in the very principle of population, these witnesses only demand as a *postulation* that the ungovernableness of Englishmen shall be conceded to them! If they had ever read the counsel of Jethro to Moses they would have seen that an extensive no less than a limited society has within itself the means of establishing good government and efficient Police.

Neither does the MORUSILITE stand alone in believing in the practicability, under the present system, of a mischievous "influx," of a "swarm," or "rabble of adventurers" into India. That direful result was as gravely and confidently predicted from the opening of the trade which took place in 1814, as it can be from any subsequent relaxations. Nay, it was as confidently predicted long before from the admission of Teak-built Ships with native seamen into the River Thames. Now, however, Mr. Randal Jackson is pleased to postpone the calamity until "small ships" shall presume to plough the Indian Seas with their bold prows. Then indeed, he assures us, those "immense and infernal-looking and mangral carcasses," for whom there was not room in the large ships, will be vomited out of the small ships on this de-

voted country. From so sanguine and imaginative an anti-colonizationist no great friendliness to the cause of a Free Press in India can be expected. Accordingly we find him declaring in the Court of Proprietors on the 29th May 1822, in a debate on a farewell compliment to Lord Hastings, that the consequence of its introduction would be that GORDON or CARLISLES would spring up at the three Presidencies to write down the most hallowed principles of the country! Though about twelve months before, on the 4th April 1821, in a debate on a farewell compliment to Mr. CANNING, he had insisted on that Gentleman's "decided intention to oppose the renewal of any restriction on the Asiatic Press," as a ground on which he called for the unanimous concurrence of the Court in the resolution he meant to propose.*

That the British Inhabitants of Calcutta are already incomprehensible by some people who have passed the best part of their lives among them, we have reason to conclude from the assertion of Mr. Edmonstone, that he had seen documents, which convinced him that some of us are labouring to effect the separation of India from England! That the discontinuance of the connexion between the two countries may eventually result from the Colonization of India, is a perfectly admissible proposition; but it was reserved for Mr. Edmonstone, (himself understood to be an advocate for Colonization,) to impute dreams of separation and projects of independence to a community of public functionaries and licensed merchants, before the seminal principle of a Colony could be desisted.

It is certain, that the Court of Proprietors is becoming more and more an object on which the Friend of India may look with some complacency. But among all the subjects discussed in that Court, one cannot sufficiently wonder and regret, that they should never have taken into consideration the most important of all others, for every other question is but subsidiarily connected with it, I mean the repeal of the *by law*, which prohibits Europeans from being Proprietors of Land in India. I beseech them, (if this humble "suggestion" should catch the eye of the Honors, the Kinnairds, the Stanhopes,) not to leave this great work to be performed by Parliament when the renewal or non-renewal of the Charter comes to be debated; but to avail themselves of the ten good years that are yet before them, to lay the foundations of a structure of Colonial prosperity, by which alone the peace of India can be secured, and her happiness indefinitely advanced and perpetuated.

To return to the MORUSILITE. The extracts that he has produced from Malthus to show that there may be differences of opinion on such questions as "to what extent, education and the support of the poor should be public concerns? what share the Government should take in the construction and maintenance of roads, canals, public docks? what course it should adopt with regard to colonization and emigration, and in the support of forts and establishments in foreign countries? and by what gradations and with what modifications laws relating to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, which were formed at a period comparatively unenlightened, should be repealed?" carry with them no impeachment against the certainty and importance of the established principles of political economy. If the MORUSILITE had picked out extracts relating to the few debatable questions which yet remain in political economy, they would have been totally irrelevant in a discussion whether an essential principle unanimously assented to, namely the right of unlimited competition, should be violated in respect to the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo. No political economist, no wise statesman, no man who recognises the claims of equal justice, will admit that any question can be raised on the propriety of such restrictions; and when Malthus says that men may differ in opinion as to what "course Government should adopt with regard to colonization and emigration," he means, as to, whether Government should give positive or negative encouragement, that whether it should assist, or merely permit; not whether it should permit or prohibit.

January 1, 1823.

VIOLET.

* See CALCUTTA JOURNAL for September 29, 1821.

* See CALCUTTA JOURNAL for September 22, 1821.

A Bust and Three Statues.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, What are the odds in betting for and against the following candidates for priority of erection?

- 1.—A Statue of Lord Wellesley, voted 19 years ago.
- 2.—A Bust of Lord Minto, (which the pedestal has long been expecting in St. John's Cathedral), voted 10 years ago.
- 3.—A Statue of Warren Hastings, voted 4 years ago.
- 4.—A Statue of Lord Hastings, voted 5 weeks ago.

With respect to No. 1, I have heard a most extraordinary story (let those who know the truth tell it), that some years ago it actually arrived at this place, and was returned to London because its price was not forth coming.

January 3, 1823.

HAZARD.

Vote of a Piece of Plate.

We have great pleasure in giving a place to the subjoined Correspondence, as recording the favorable opinions entertained by a respectable body of Officers and Gentlemen, of the conduct of the Commander with whom they had to perform their voyage to India.

LETTER.

To Captain Brooke Kay, Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship the Marchioness of Ely.

SIR, As we are now on the eve of our departure from Calcutta, we feel we cannot take our leave of you without publicly acknowledging the great kindness and attention that you shewed to us on our passage to this Country; and may add that there is not an individual amongst us, who cannot testify to your obliging conduct on every occasion, which, in a great measure diminished the tedium of a long and protracted voyage.

We beg to assure you, that we shall ever take a very lively interest in your welfare; and that we wish you a safe and prosperous return to England. I am requested by the Officers, composing the Head Quarter Division of the Regiment, together with the Gentlemen who sailed with you, as a mark of esteem and respect, to beg your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, which, Captain Baker, commanding the Depot of the Regiment in England, will be requested to order and deliver to you with the annexed Inscription.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

Camp, Fort William, }
Dec. 31, 1822. }

F. NEWBERRY, Colonel,
Commanding the 10th Lancers.

INSCRIPTION.

"This Piece of Plate was unanimously voted to Captain Brooke Kay, Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship MARCHIONESS OF ELY, in testimony of his great kindness and attention during their voyage to India in 1822, by the following Officers of the 10th Lancers, and the Gentlemen who were Passengers in the MARCHIONESS OF ELY:—

Colonel NEWBERRY.
Captain LUARD.
Captain GREVILLE.
Lieutenant SPERLING.
Brevet Captain HILTON.
Lieutenant ARMSTRONG.
Cornet COLLINS.
Surgeon ROBINSON.
Asst. Surg. MURRAY, M. D.
Major PERRE.
Captain ENDERTY.
Lieutenant HARRIS.

Lieutenant CROSSLEY.
Lieutenant LOWE.
Lieutenant DOUGLASS.
Cornet HAVELOCK.
Paymaster NEVILL.
Quarter Master PRATT.
Mr. BLOOD, Riding Master.
Sir HARRY DARRELL, Bart.
Captain NEVILLE, Paymaster,
11th Light Dragoons.
Charles PARKS, Esq.
Lieut. SMALLPAGE, 8th Lt. Cav.

REPLY.

To Colonel Newberry and the Officers of H. M. 10th Lancers, Sir Harry Darrell, Baronet, Captain Neville, Captain Smallpage, and Charles Parks, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received, with mingled sensations of gratitude and pleasure, your kind, handsome, and flattering testimony of approbation. The assurance, from so respectable a body of Officers and Gentlemen, of having succeeded in my endeavours to render the confinement of a Ship less painful to them, during a protracted voyage to India, would, of itself, have been a gratification of the highest kind, and one that I should have deemed an ample reward for the mere performance of my duty; but when to this is added the presentation of a Memento, by which the agreeable recollection of their unanimous approbation will be preserved, I feel justly proud of the honour which such an act confers on me.

The simple expression of my thanks, is but an inadequate return; but in offering them to you, I beg you will believe them to be warmly felt, and most sincerely tendered. Tedious as our passage might have been, under any other circumstances, from the detention of calms, variable winds, and other natural obstacles to our progress; I can assert with confidence, that the urbanity and gentlemanly conduct of those by whom I had the happiness to be surrounded, rendered my last voyage in the ELY, the most agreeable that I ever experienced during the whole course of my professional life.

In repeating the expression of my sincere thanks, I beg to add that of my best wishes for your continued welfare, and to assure you that I shall ever remain,

Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful Servant,

January 3, 1823.

BROOKE KAY.

Second Chemical Lecture.

Mr. Mack's Second Chemical Lecture, was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 31st ultimo, and proved, as we anticipated, considerably more interesting than the first. The learned gentleman treated of the general effects of Caloric on bodies—namely, expansion, fluidity, vaporization, and ignition,—illustrated each by appropriate and striking experiments. Expansion in solids was shown by means of a metallic cylinder, which fitted exactly to a horizontal gauge, and passed through a hole or perpendicular one, in the same plate, at the common temperature of the atmosphere; but when heated to a high degree, it could not do either in consequence of the increase of bulk, in all its dimensions, derived from the Caloric.—A very ingenious instrument for measuring the expansion of metals was exhibited at the same time, and its application exemplified in the expansive power of lead.

Mr. Mack then observed that the expansion was employed as a measure of temperature; for that we cannot trust to our senses in determining the quality of heat in bodies, is obvious from the familiar experiment of placing hot, tepid, and cold water in three separate vessels, and immersing the hand successively into each—from the hot to the tepid a sensation of cold, and from the cold to the tepid that of heat being excited; recourse is therefore had to Expansion, and hence the principle of the well-known instrument the Thermometer.—Various thermometers were shown, and among others that called the Register Thermometer, which indicates the extreme of heat and cold in any given time.—The Air Thermometer and Leslie's Differential, were explained, and Mr. M. regretted that all Calcutta could not produce one of the latter for the purpose of exhibiting it. In conclusion he detailed fully the manner of constructing thermometers for common purposes. The instrument for measuring very high degrees of temperature, called the Pyrometer, was next described, and exhibited. All bodies, Mr. M. observed, with two remarkable exceptions, acknowledge the law of Expansion by heat. These two are water and clay, or the pure earth of alumina. Heat applied to water at 32° contracts it bulk, and continues to do so till it attains the temperature of 40° Heat also contracts clays, and Wedgewood's pyrometer is founded on this peculiarity.

On the 2d effect, or Fluidity, Mr. M. observed that all bodies are naturally solid, and it is only their combination with Caloric which gives them fluidity. Air and water in this point of view, should be equally solid as brass or marble, were it possible to abstract from them a sufficient portion of the matter of heat. In becoming fluid, bodies absorb caloric, and is fluidity produced. —This Mr. M. illustrated by a solution of ice in water, and the application of the thermometer.

The most interesting part of the Lecture was what related to the 3d effect of Caloric, or Vaporization. Mr. M. showed that this takes place in water at different degrees of temperature, depending on the pressure of the atmosphere—that at the common pressure the boiling point is 212°, and however great may be the heat applied, while the vapour is allowed to pass off, no further increase of temperature can be produced in the fluid—but should pressure be applied artificially, it becomes then augmented, and the force of the vapour may be such as to sustain two atmospheres. The instrument which proved this, consisted of a brass Globe, with a Thermometer and Barometer attached. On the principle of Vaporization being influenced by the pressure of the atmosphere, depends the application of a very ingenious instrument for measuring heights, invented by a brother of Dr. Wollaston's a clergyman. The height of the ball of St. Paul's, as determined by this instrument, was found to differ only a few inches from that obtained by other modes of mensuration. Ether, as was shown by an experiment with the air pump, boils in vacuo at the common temperature of the atmosphere, and what appears paradoxical, so great is the cold produced by the evaporation (on the same principle that solids absorb heat when they become liquid) during the boiling, that water may be made to freeze under the same receiver. Mr. Mack also exhibited a spirit blow pipe of an ingenious construction, in which the flame of the lamp was fed by the stream of vapor produced by its own heat. With respect to Ignition, there are three degrees of heat recognized by the Chemist;—a low red heat, not distinguishable in day light—a red heat, and a white heat. The causes of this effect of Caloric, as regards the light emitted, are very obscure, and not yet understood by the Chemical Philosopher. The Lecturer concluded by stating that the Steam Engine in its chemical relations would form the subject of the next Evening's discourse; together with what remained of Caloric—more particularly its communication by the conducting power of bodies, and what is denominated Radiation. He entreated the indulgence of his auditors for the mistake which had occurred relative to the Evening, and stated that in future the Lecture would be delivered on Tuesday evening, and a Syllabus presented at the door.

If possible, it were desirable that Mr. Mack would lecture in the Town Hall, instead of at the Asiatic Society's Room. The Town Hall is by far the most central. One of the upper side rooms would suffice for the occasion; to light which could not be very expensive.—*India Gazette.*

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, DECEMBER 31, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 29 0	32 0
Unremittable ditto,	14 0	15 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 20th of June 1823,	30 0	37 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 20th of April, 1823,	26 0	33 0
Bank Shares,	2100 0	2000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	200 0	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-5 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3 5 per cent.		

ERRATA.

In the JOURNAL of yesterday, in the Letter signed A LOOKER-ON, page 41, column 2, line 18, FOR "test good men," READ "test of good men;" in the same list FOR "These will survive the wreck of," READ "wreck of."

Cato's Essays.

No. VIII.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.

O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without you! OTWAY.

When I sat down last night, to compose this number of my incubations, I intended to take these words as the motto, "*Fair Defect of Nature.*" But, as soon as I had written *Fair*, a strange sensation thrilled my every vein—I really could not find it in my heart to make use of harsh language to the other sex. I threw away my pen, and, wrapt in thought, I almost involuntarily sung myself on a *sopha*.

This is certainly weakness—but, who has not been guilty of it? The greatest sage may own, without a blush, that he feels as a man.

What passed in my mind, during this reverie, I shall compress into day's paper. Authors are very indifferent judges of their own productions: I hope it will not be found that I have coloured too highly.

Memorable is the testimony of the celebrated traveller Ledyard, who was employed by the Association for exploring Africa! I have roved over the world, (says he, I quote from memory,) encountering the greatest dangers and suffering the greatest privations. Men often repulsed me, when I sought relief while under the pressure of fatigue, want, and anxiety; but, wherever I went, I found woman always kind! Mungo Park gives a most affecting account of a negro woman's generosity, when he was shunned and forlorn, amid uncivilized hordes. To these testimonies, happy am I to be able to add my own. Many were the kind offices of the other sex, which in my wanderings cheered my heart; and while memory holds her empire in this bosom, never shall I cease to cherish grateful thoughts of them.

Woman is, surely, the last work of the creation. When I see a beautiful female, particularly if young and dressed in a becoming manner, I feel a great, secret delight; a sensation, which I believe to be produced by a spark within us, of the flame of pure love, existing in celestial regions.

For this reason, I cannot think without indignation of the insinuation of the impostor, Mahomet, that women have no souls. It is also surprising to find that the refined people of Greece and Rome, treated the sex with very little deference; and that it was reserved for the bold barons and gallant knights of the Chivalric Ages, to give it the due station in society which it now fills in the countries of Europeans and their descendants. Among the instances which occur to my mind, the prominent ones of Lucretia and Lady Jane Grey will shew that females are not deserving of what has been sometimes alleged against them by the greatest men.

Women ever were, and ever will be, guardian angels, presiding over the lives of men. Is any sick, what are the offices of hirelings, compared to the attentions of kind-hearted woman? Is any troubled in mind, through the baseness of his fellow-men, through hope deferred, or through losses and crosses; he is a fool if he flies to the board and the bottle for relief, let him pour his sorrows into the soothing bosom of a virtuous and lovely woman.

I appeal to the passions. Without woman, what a weary wilderness would this world be! Every one knows the condition of our primeval parent in Paradise, before the transformation of his rib.

In youth, in old age, in short, in every stage and station of life, what a blessing is the other sex! Let therefore every man shew his gratitude, by all possible means, to (using the emphatic language of the poet,) *Woman, lovely woman.*

Thus have I performed half of my duty to the *Fair*, by displaying the better side of their characters.

Youth and Manhood.

"His morn of youth, how wondrous fair!
How beauteous was his bloom!
But ah, he strayed from Virtue's path,
And pangs his life consume.
His wasted form, his livid eye,
His haggard aspect pale,
Of many a vice and many a crime
Recount a fearful tale."—GALLERY.

I knew him in youth, when his eloquent smile
Said his heart was a stranger to sorrow or gulf;
When his feelings were stainless as untrodden snows,
And mild as the breath of the new-blossom'd rose,
On the wing of young Zephyr exultingly borne,
An offering of love to the sweet-smiling morn!
I know him, when, rapid as light'ning the glow
That kindled his bosom, would rush to his brow,
Where the light of intelligence shone, like the gleam
Of the unclouded moon on an untroubled stream:
And the flash of his eye could the gazer entrance,
For the might of his mind was revealed in his glance.
I saw him in manhood, and shudder'd to trace
The footsteps of Passion and Vice on his face;
For 'twas sad to discover, by Memory's aid,
The ravage that Time on his visage had made.
The smile which illumined that visage had fled,
For the flowers of life's morning were wither'd and dead:
Every joy from his breast had with virtue departed,
And hope had the desolate mansion deserted.
Those features that once could each impulse reveal,
Which the gentle, the kind, and the innocent feel,
Were impressed with a deep and indelible seal;
Where Time had deplored the crimes and the tears,
The vices, the sorrows, the sufferings of years:
All, to which morbid feelings their victims inure,
All that guile can inflict, and that pride can endure.
That face is a transcript of misery and crime;
Yet Judgment will pause o'er the record of Time:—
The unfeeling may mark but the characters there,
Of vicious indulgence, remorse and despair;
But the kind will distinguish by many a token,
A mind that is wounded, a heart that is broken.

November, 1822.

W—

Births.

At Itally, on the 31st ultimo, the Lady of AUGUSTUS LASHMORE, Esq. of a Son.
At Madras, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. J. S. SHERMAN, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of A. R. M'DONELL, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Captain MORDERLY, Deputy Secretary, Military Board, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 9th ultimo, FANNY, the Wife of Mr. WILLIAM STUART, of a Son.
At Jeypoor, on the 20th of November, the Lady of Captain JOSHUA STEWART, of a Son.
At Ahmedabad, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of W. A. JONES, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
At Bombay, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of ARCHIBALD INGLIS, Esq. of a Son.
At Bhewady, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Major JAMES MORSE, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. ROSALIA DeCruz, the Wife of Mr. EDWARD DeCruz, aged 24 years and 9 months; leaving a disconsolate Father and relations, to bemoan her irreparable loss.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. GREGORY FERNANDES, formerly of Bandel, after a lingering illness of 14 days, which he supported with resignation and fortitude, truly becoming a Spiritual Christian. He was a man of strict integrity, just and honest in all his actions, and upright in his conduct. He left a disconsolate Wife and a Son to bemoan his loss. The innate worth and goodness of his heart are alone best known to his numerous Friends and relations, by whom his loss is most deeply felt and regretted, aged 60 years.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 15	Jane	British	C. Maitland	Calcutta	Dec. 5
16	Hope	British	J. T. E. Flint	Calcutta	Dec. 5
16	Dolphin	British	G. East	Calcutta	Dec. 10

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 6	Rosa	British	J. Anderson	Madras	

Shipping Departures.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 6	Fly	British	J. L. Emmet	Red Sea
6	Felicita	British	P. Campbell	Bassadore

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM,—WILLIAM MONEY, proceeded down,—JAMES DRUMMOND, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerve.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) outward-bound, remains,—MAITLAND, proceeded down,—GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), outward-bound, remains,—BENGAL MERCHANT, MATILDA, NANCY, (P.) and VENUS, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HENWITT, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, DORSETSHIRE, and THAMES.

The Ship VALLETTA, Captain J. W. PHILLIPS, is expected to sail for China, in a day or two.

Passengers.

Passenger per FELICITAS, from Bombay for Bassadore.—Lieutenant ELWAN.

Passengers per FLY, from Bombay for Red Sea and Mocha.—The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, 17th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel William Robinson, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, Colonel Tolly, of His Majesty's 10th Regiment, Lieutenant Skinner, ditto.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound.	Probable time of Sailing.
Woodford,	Alfred Chapman, ..	London,	Early in Feb.
Prince of Orange, ..	— Menceriff,	London,	Early in Feb.
Apollo,	George Tennent, ..	Madras & London	10th January
Hibernia,	— Mackintosh,	London,	15th January
Providence,	Samuel Owen,	Madras & London	All January
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell, {	St. Helena & {	Early in Jan.
	London, }		
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson, ..	London,	15th January
Catherine,	W. Knox,	London,	15th January
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, ..	London,	In a few days
La Belle Alliance, ..	W. Rolfe,	London,	Early in Jan.
John Taylor,	— Atkinson,	Liverpool,	10th January
Tiger,	Robert Brash,	C. of G. Hope, ..	15th January
Bordelais,	— Gallais,	Bordeaux,	10th January
Bourbon,	— Bennebot, .. {	Bordeaux via {	15th January
		Bourbon, }	
La Seine,	— Houssart, .. {	Cape & Havre {	10th January
		de Grace, }	
Alexander,	— Dickin,	For the Eastward	30th January

Marriages.

At Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend H. DAVIES, Captain WILLIAM MILLER, Regiment of Artillery, to Miss CATHERINE SARAH, third Daughter of JAMES GRAVES RUSSELL, Esq. Clifton House, Gloucestershire.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 11th ultimo, Mr. A. CASTA-REY, Merchant, to Miss CATHERINE JONES, the only Daughter of the late THOMAS JONES, Esq.